THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,603—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
30th Mar.	MARMORA	10000	.....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	10000
18th ,,	ARABIA	9000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MALWA	11000
1st June,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6 00	CHINA	9.00
15th ,,	MOOLTAN	11000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1913	Due Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1913	Leave Bombay about 1913
City of Athens	5594	.....	.....	.....	30 Mar.
City of Sparta	5412	.....	.....	6 Apl	.....
City of Birmingham	7600	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 ,,	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6028	10 Apl.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	6221	25 ,,	19 ,,	8 June*	.....
City of Sparta	5412	24 May	16 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	14 ,,	9 ,,	30 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7800	18 ,,	11 ,,	31 July	
City of Corinth	5442	27 ,,	21 ,,	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	7500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	6221	30 ,,	13 ,,	2 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6028	30 ,,	22 ,,	12 ,,	
Arrow Steamer	5500	8 Aug.	31 ,,	20 ,,	
City of Sparta	5412	21 ,,	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7500	29 ,,	21 ,,	11 ,,	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Said. † 90 days leave rnd.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles..21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Sparta	5412	28 ,,	Naples..... 6 Oct.	30 Oct.
City of Corinth	5442	9 Oct.	.....	22 Oct.
City of Poona	5500	16 ,,	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5221	23 ,,	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	...	31 ,,	Naples..... 6 Nov.	23 Nov.
Arrow Steamer	5500	8 Nov.	Marseilles15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5412	20 ,,	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6972	30 ,,	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9204	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES,	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 378	Rs. 691	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
,, London via Marseilles	653	1,021	499	909
,, Liverpool	606	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares include Inside Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passage and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Kronprinz	4900	Von Holdt	26th March 1912.
Präsident	3310	Bremer	6th April 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, 18th March, 1912.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka ...	1695	Thurs.	28th Mar.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga ...	2134	Friday	29th Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa ...	2134	Mon.	1st April	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND HURREE (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 28th March calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 27th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 6th April,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
23th March, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cbersich	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Semiramis	3999	A. Blaffer	1st May
Bregenz	3905	A. Patris	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	B. Danneeker	27th April
† Austria	7388	D. Cosulich	29th ,,
China	6017	P. Pavisich	29th May
Fr. Ferdinand,	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750	
To London via Trieste	,, 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 903	,, 1,033*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
To London via Trieste	,, 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	,, 643	,, 729†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
To London via Trieste	,, 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 833	,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	5th April

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

NON-PERISSOLOGICAL ELOQUENCE

"Since 1891 I have one of your open face Silver Campaign"
"Watches No. 21,590 in use, during this period it has only cost"
"me about Rupees 6 for cleaning, new hands and replacing glass,"
"and it still keeps A. I. time"

The original of the above communication dated 29th February 1912 may be seen at our establishment.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

	Nickel	Silver	Gold 14ct. Case	Gold 18ct Case
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Crystal face	25	40	100	175
Hunting	...	45	135	225
Halfhunting	...	45	140	235

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS AND JEWELLERS &C.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.
CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000
WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates
Prompt settlement of claims.
For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.
ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

EASTER 1912.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.
} in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.

BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS
Box shape Chocolate EASTER EGGS to be filled with sweets.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Reasons Why DUNLOP TYRES are Paramount.

Dunlop standard is always maintained.

The Dunlop Company never cheapened tyre quality for the sake of reducing price. The first cost is not the point: tyre service is the real test. Every experienced motorist knows it.

The standard of tyre service is higher every year, consequently the Dunlop mileage is cheaper every year as the Dunlop standard advances.

Dunlop reliability and economy are proved.

You always pay dear for "cheapness." But nothing is so costly as the cheapness of "cheap" tyres.

You can't be sure about imitations of Dunlops. You can always be sure of Dunlops:

BRITISH AND BEST.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ld.
BOMBAY DEPOT. 3, Wallace St.
MADRAS DEPOT, 188c, Mount Road.

D. FERNANDES & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overcorpulence. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and de-troy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.
Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR
ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Pavilion, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1912 at 7 P.M., to confirm the resolution passed at the last half-yearly meeting held on 22nd February, 1912, re alteration to rule XXVIII.

S. CLEMENTS,
O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAFFERJI ADUMJI KARACHIWALA, of Bombay Bora Mahomedan, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property, to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 166 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2886, 2885, New Nos. 9864, 9864, Old Survey Nos. 578, 2818, 578, 1 2 2818, and New Survey Nos. —, — and bounded 4333, 4333, on the East by Khoja Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the 2nd Duncan Road, and on the South by the property of Juthas Lala, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7413, and Street Nos. 272-274, Khoja Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1912.

PESTONJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th March, 1912.

ELECTRICIAN.

WANTED at once, an ELECTRICIAN to take charge of electric light plant in Karachi with 20 horse power Crossley's suction gas engine and producer. Pay Rs. 100 per month with free house. Apply in own handwriting, giving full particulars of qualifications, caste and age to.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Karachi Buildings District,
Public Works Department,
Karachi.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Creditors of the BANK OF BURMA, Ld., in Liquidation will be held on Wednesday next the 27th inst., at 5-30 p.m., at the Hall of the Native Share and Stock-holders Association, Hammam Street, Bombay, for the purpose of considering whether in view of the abortive meeting of Shareholders at Rangoon application should not be made to the court to give effect to the resolutions passed at the General Meeting in Bombay, on the 24th February last and (2) who should be suggested as Liquidator in the event of the resignation of Mr. Holdsworth. No proxies are required.

SOHRAB R. DAVAR,
Hon. Secretary to the Bombay Committee of Shareholders and Depositors.
Davar's College of Commerce,
24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
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THURSDAY, MARCH, 28TH
at 9-30 P. M.
CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
SIR GEORGE AND LADY CLARKE.
In aid of St. JOHN'S CHURCH (Colaba) Organ Fund.

PROGRAMME.

1.	Hymn and Triumph March from	"Aida" Orchestra...Verdi.
2.	Song	"The Worker" .....Gounod. Mrs. CONBY.
3.	Organ Solo	Fantasia for Organ in C minor Op. 40....Philipp Tietz. (1) Andante Maestoso. (2) Allegro con Fuoco. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
4.	Song	"Rebellion".....Alliton. Mr. H. WIDDOP.
5.	War March of the Priests from	"Athalie" Orchestra..Mendelssohn.
6.	Cantata	Jubilee Cantata.....Weber.
1.	Chorus	Your thankful songs upraise.
2.	Recitative and Air	Tenor.....Happy nation, still receiving.
3.	Recitative and Air	Soprano and Tenor.....How blest is he.
4.	Chorus	Woe! See the storm-clouds.
5.	Recitative Soli and Chorus	Soprano and Bass .....How fearful are the terrors.
6.	Recitative	Bass.....So once our prayer
7.	Quartett and Chorus	Wreathe into garlands.
8.	Recitative	Tenor.....Thou gave each heart an answer
9.	Chorus	Father, reigning in Thy glory.

Soloists :— Mrs. Halliwell.....Soprano.
Mrs. Parry.....Contralto.
Mr. F. E. Dunn .....Tenor
Mr. Edwin Gellett.....Bass.
Orchestra H. E. the Governor's Band.
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and
THE BELLS.
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Thursday, 28th.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Friday, 29th.—JULIUS CÆSAR.
SATURDAY, 30th.—Matinee :—THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
SATURDAY, 30th.—Evening :—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
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SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esquire, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Dinsha B. Mody, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction opposite the Crawford Markets THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th inst at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) a large lot of fancy goods such as albums, bags, brushes, cricket kit, fancy embroidery fans, flower vases, lady's companion, money purses, Briggs Crewel papers, photo frames, platedware, stationery, time pieces, toys and dolls, parlour games, paper lanterns, sliding door glass cupboards, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suite buyers and is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Paltan Road opposite School of Art and Sitaram Building, near Crawford Markets, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, dining table and chairs, mirror back side-board and dinner waggon, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, jardineers, English bedsteads, mirror and plane door almyrahs, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, engravings, bronze and terra cotta figures and flower vases, lamps, Persian carpets, table ornaments, Refrigerator ice box, Humber gent's bicycle, Singapore cane furniture, etc., the property of Captain P. Phillips of Supply and Transport Corps and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 23th March 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of Humber Motor Car that was advertised, to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., is POSTPONED till further notice.

SALE of the Balance of the STORES of the Gujrat Candle Factory, and Asbestos Work Co., in the Compound of Hindu Mankeshwar Temple at Hanraj Lane, at the foot of the Byculla Bridge, east of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator, appointed in the matter of the Gujrat Candle Factory and Asbestos Co., Ltd., and pursuant to the judge's order dated the 3rd day of February, 1912, and in the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the abovementioned Factory Premises, the balance of the stores and property including one large corrugated iron shed belonging to the said Gujrat Candle Factory or lying at the factory premises.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the goods removed immediately the next day after the sale.

The goods are on view.

Machinery are on view.

SALE at the Office of the Receiver in the High Court, Building, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of March, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate in the City of Karrachee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 36 of 1907.

Noorbhai Abdul Hussein and others.....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna, and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the Consent Decree made therein on the 13th day of February, 1912, the undersigned will sell on THURSDAY, the 28th day of March, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Receiver's Office, High Court, within the Fort, the right, title and interest of the several parties to the above suit in the following property :—

All and singular that plot of ground situate in the Market Quarter of the City of Karrachee, Registered No. 88. in the map marked sheet C. No. 6, containing 573 and 77 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by Napier Road, on or towards the west by No. 1 Kutchiwada Lane, on or towards the north by the plot No. 89, and on or towards the south by Marriott Road. The same is delineated in the plan drawn in the Certificate in respect thereof dated the 3rd day of December 1877 granted by the Collector of Karrachee, to Jeewanjee and Wulleeji Noorbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the Receiver herein at their office, at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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Bombay, 26th March, 1912.

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Under instructions from Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Bhaidas Narotamdass, the Guardians appointed by the High Court of the property of Jayantilal Ramdass, a minor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the remaining valuable diamond, pearl, ruby and emerald jewellery consisting of very valuable pearl bangles of one row, pearl rainfuls of 2 rows, 2 pearl necklaces of 2 strings, one satlada of six strings of big and small pearls, one pearl ruby and emerald necklace of 2 strings, one diamond necklace with pendant and 4 big pearls, one pearl ruby and emerald necklace, of 2 strings, one Dawin set with pearls, rubies and diamonds, one diamond nose ring, one big pearl nose ring, diamond, earstads, diamond rose pattern ring, ruby earstuds, one pearl and emerald necklace, etc. etc., too many to describe.

The above is now on view.

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THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 4 Imperial, Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oliographs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron beadsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table hanging lamps rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of C. B. Woolford, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 26th March, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "sans-souci," on Victoria Road, Byculla, and opposite the Siddick Baug, on SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the valuable teak, blackwood and English household furniture by Roberts Wimbridge and others consisting of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture such as screw sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror marble top sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry and velvet, corner and side cabinets, marble topped round table cabinets by Wimbridge iron and wooden cots, single and double almyrahs, mirrored chest-of-drawers, marble dressing and wash-hand tables, mirrored hatstand, gas chandeliers, large stove with chimney, benches by Richardson and Cruddas, verandah seats, glassdoor and revolving book cases, ladies and office writing tables, valuable oilpainting and engraving pictures, Persian carpets, Ditmar's table, hall and hanging lamps, rich glass, crockery and plateware, copper and aluminium, utensils, garden plants and pots, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Hammette.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF the Machinery, Accessories, Materials, etc., of the Powell Wood-Process Co.'s Works, at Mazagaon, Darukhana.

Under instructions from the Agents, Powell-Wood-Process Co. (India) Ltd., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above works on MONDAY, the 1st April, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the machinery, accessories and materials of the said words consisting of 12 H.P. portable steam engine, by Marshall, a large lot of mild steel, steam and water piping 1 to 4 inches, sets of stocks and dies, steam traps, building made of bricks and wood 80' by 30'-foundation-stones, steam valves, rotary pumps, 4 and 1 1-4, asbestos sheets, 16lb. rails, rolled steel, girders, 59 casks Mauritius Molasses, platform trucks, piston pattern pumps, rain feed pumps, semi rotary pumps, corrugated iron sheetings, steel tanks, about 30 tons powellised-wood, and other miscellaneous materials, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th March, 1912.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription, Rate.	Discount. Rate.
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	... ...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	... ...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	... Rs.	6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „	3-8 do.
Third Insertion...	... „	2-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „	2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „	2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „	6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING,] [25TH MARCH 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	28	30,980
B B and C I Railway ...	15	17,650

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance, and few private bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. from 18th May
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 1-4
Shanghai "	...195 1-2
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 for Cash and the Settlement and has improved 3-16 during the day, closing firm as under. A fair business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs.	96	3 0 } Buyers
Settlement	...	"	96	3 0 }

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London on Saturday closed 1-8 lower for ready at 26 13-16 and 1-8 lower for delivery in two months also at 26 13-16. New York was 1-4 down at 58 1-4. The local market has been steady and we quote as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs	23 14 9
Australian " ...	...	"	23 14 9
Sovereigns " ...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	"	71 4 0
" 1st Settlement	...	"	71 6 0
" 2nd "	...	"	68 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Owing to a continuance of unfavourable weather the American markets on Saturday closed with a moderate advance. This morning the local market opened steady, good Broach being quoted Rs. 273. The market has been fully occupied with the completion of the March Settlement which passed off quietly to-day, the Room rate for good Broach being Rs. 273. We give below the Room rates of to-day for all descriptions.

After the completion of the settlement the market for New good Broach March 1913 opened at Rs. 287 and a moderate business was done at from this price up to Rs. 292, the closing rate being Rs. 289 1-2. A line of fully good Bengal January 1913 was put through early in the day at Rs. 236.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady with only a moderate enquiry.

The following are the Room rates of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ld. dated Colaba 25th March 1912 :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	F.G.	F.	Delivery
H G Bengals (Ry. terms).	251	241	231	...		Ready.
Do. (Jaitha terms).	252	242	232	...		"
M G Bengals (Ry. terms).	258	246	236	...		"
Do. (Jaitha terms).	259	247	237	...		"
M G Seind-Punjab (By. terms) ...	...	255	245	235	...	"
Do. (Jaitha terms).	256	246	236	...		"
M G Khandeish ...	...	261	255	245	...	"
M G Hingunghat-Wardha.		284	276	...	...	"
M G Yeotmal		280	272	...	...	"
M G Dhamangaum, Poolgaum ...		278	270	...	...	"
M G Nagpore, Kamptee...		282	274	...	...	"
M G Amraoti		274	266	...	...	"
M G Akola-Khamgaum, Kanaoja "Fair Staple" ...		273	265	...	...	"
M G Oomra " Fair Staple"		272	264	...	...	"
M G Broach		278	275	273	268	"
M G Surat		280	(nominal)			"
M G Muttia		251	241	...	...	"
M G Compta		...	...	295	...	May.
Saw-ginned Dharwar ...		...	...	293	...	"
M G Westerns... ...		...	...	275	...	"
H G Westerns... ...		...	...	270	...	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports	...	7,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-April.	Apl-May.	May-June
5·90	5·90	5·90
+·04	+·04	+·05
June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·83	5·87	5·83
+·04	+·04	+·04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·80	5·78	5·76
+·04	+·05	+·05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	11 7 6	B.T.
April.-May ...	"	11 6 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs.	7 18 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	8 4 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Gold Waste 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	55 8 0	
Maghi	"	55 0 0	
Red Jubbalpore ...	"	52 8 0	
Black Kutni ...	"	47 8 0	
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	59 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ap.-May	Rs.	11 6 0	B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	35 0 0	
Forward ...	"	7 1 6	B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ...	...Rs.	25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold... ...	... Rs.	43 0 0
Small ...	... Rs.	41 12 0

WHEAT :—

The market steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 5 0	B.T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	"	5 5 3	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay	...	...	1,790
Bank of India	...	...	54
Eastern Bank	...	...	80
Indian Specie	...	...	61

MILLS.

David	...	...	422 1-2
Finlay	...	...	290
Kohinoor	...	...	747 1-2
Manockji Petit	...	...	2,440
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	193 3-4
Standard	...	...	1,230

PRESS.

New Mofussil	...	...	825

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	...	150 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	...	176
Colaba Land and Mill ...	...	1,320
Central India Mining Co. ...	...	34 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	16
Treacher & Co	...	480

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Railway	...	38
Tapti Valley...	...	525 C D

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	...	...	9,558 bales
Wheat	...	...	...	16,637 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	...	27,114 "
Rapeseed	...	...	...	4,666 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	...	1,187 "
Poppyseed	...	...	...	Nil
Groundnuts	...	...	...	3,595 "
Castorseed	...	...	...	1,410 "
Rice	...	...	...	103,451 "
Myrabollams	...	...	...	5,912 "
Cottonseed	...	...	...	14,899 "
Mowrseed	...	...	...	Nil
Gram	...	...	...	7,557 "
Joowar	...	...	...	2,335 "
Maize	...	...	...	701 "

BANK OF BOMBAY

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 23rd March 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 16th March 1912 :—

Liabilities.	Mar. 16. Rs.	Mar. 23. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,53,40,232	1,61,09,088
Public Deposits at Branches ...	11,11,79,148	11,01,80,897
Post Bills ...	4,569	4,619
Sundries ...	19,73,937	20,01,897
	14,90,97,826	14,88,76,541
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	2,26,44,417	2,29,54,060
Other authorised Securities	65,509	65,509
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,21,22,530	2,29,50,187
Loans do. do.	3,02,53,087	3,10,69,483
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,35,36,074	2,34,43,368
Dead Stock ...	2,26,480	2,26,480
Stamps ...	6,395	6,389
Bullion ...	7,46,384	6,72,486
Balances with other Banks.	12,38,324	13,51,643
Sundries ...	2,21,389	2,84,015
Cash ...	4,80,37,807	4,58,52,871
	14,90,97,826	14,88,76,541

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th Mar. 1912, as compared with the statement of 12th Mar. 1912:—

Liabilities.	Feb. 12. Rs. a. p.	Mar. 19. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,80,00,000 0 0	1,80,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits &c ...	1,95,02,988 1 10	1,64,70,152 2 10
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,66,58,194 0 1	16,54,09,952 10 6
Bank Post Bills, &c...	9,15,623 11 5	8,91,767 4 2
Sundries ...	16,82,6.5 10 11	18,28,622 1 0
	22,67,59,441 8 3	22,26,00,494 2 6
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,46,51,915 0 0	2,46,33,085 0 0
other authorized Investments ...	66,04,663 0 0	60,35,473 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,39,44,209 2 11	4,27,70,331 7 6
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,04,51,186 15 11	5,03,79,965 14 8
Bills discounted, &c ...	2,97,45,356 10 8	2,76,82,788 7 1
Balances with other Banks ...	12,50,935 5 2	25,79,027 8 2
Bullion ...	.....	.....
Dead Stock ...	21,84,603 1 3	21,97,959 15 9
Stamps ...	13,314 5 0	13,399 15 11
Sundries ...	4,61,106 1 11	4,31,936 13 7
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	16,03,46,288 10 10	15,67,22,978 2 8
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...	6,64,13,152 13 5	6,58,77,515 15 10
	22,67,59441 8 3	22,26,00,494 2 6

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	15,86,130	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	14,47,709	Do.
Other Deposits ...	12,46,242	Do.
Post Bills ...	23,866	Do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments...	5,88,020	Decrease.
Loans...	11,78,878	Do.
Accounts of Credit ...	71,221	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	20,62,568	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	4,41,397	Increase.
Do. at Branches ...	9,77,034	Decrease.

Percentage 35·68.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1911-1912 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mar. 1912. Bengal ...	37,09,000	56,00,450	19,31,450	.....
Feb. 1912. Bombay ...	12,00,000	10,80,200	.....	1,19,800
Total ...	49,09,000	66,80,650	17,71,650	.....

Twelve Auction Sales of Bengal Opium and Eleven months' Pass Duty and proceeds of Auction Sales on Opium exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of Mar. 1912. Bengal ...	54775000	73472325	18697325	.....
To end of Feb. 1912. Bombay ...	3500000	8212787	4712787	.....
Total ...	58275000	81685112	23410112	.....

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

The Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, has issued the following circular notice :—

As small-pox is prevalent the public are requested to take advantage of the facilities offered for vaccination. Further information can be had at the Superintendent of Vaccination, the Head Office of the Health Department or in any of the offices in the city whose addresses are given below.

Vaccination is performed free of charge as under :—

Monday.—Colaba Dispensary, No. 57, Gun Carriage Street, Colaba, 8 a. m. to 10 a. m; J. J. Hospital Compound or Meher Charitable Dispensary, De Lima Street Mazagon; 7-30 a. m. to 10-30 a. m.

Tuesday.—The District Registrar's Office, No. 5 District, at No. 248, Grant Road 7-30 a. m. to 10-30 a. m. Lowji Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Parel, Tramway Terminus, 8-30 a. m. to 10-30 a. m.

Wednesday.—No. 159, Kalbadevi Road or No. 78, Abdul Rehman Street, Parsi Agiari, Chukla, 7-30 a. m. to 10-30 a. m.

Thursday.—Gratuitous Dispensary, Ravelin Street Hornby Road, Fort, 8-30 a. m. to 10-30 a. m. The District Registrar's Office, No. 8 District, at Falkland Road Dharmasala, 7-30 a. m. to 10-30 a. m.

Friday.—Khetwady Main Road, M. N. Petit's Charitable Dispensary, Girgaum, 7-30 a. m to 10-30 a. m. Mr. Vasudev Jagannath's Bungalow, Mahim (near the Railway Station, Dadar), 8-30 a. m. to 10-30 a. m.

Saturday.—Shankersheth's Charitable Dispensary, Chowpaty (near the Grant Road Station, 7-30 a. m. to 10-30 a. m; No 620, Dongri Road, 7-30 a. m. to 10-30 a. m.

Sunday.—No. 159, Kalbadevi Road, 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a. m. and daily between 2-30 and 5-30 p. m.; Sett Vargiwandas Madhavdas Charitable Dispensary at Sion, 8 a. m. to 10 a. m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—4600 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 29 bales wool, M Chandratam; 49 bales wool, Jadhowji Karra; 800 bales hides, N Kasum; 3900 cwts myrabollams, P Matharadas; 285 bales wool, N Khatow; 175 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

City of Athens s—50 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 30 bales cotton waste, L Poonsee; 100 bales cotton, W Bottomley and Son; 113 bales wool, N Goculdas; 61 bales wool, B Hurbhom.

FOR HULL.

Hatsmet s—374 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee; 1950 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Zamora s—3000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros, 5000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co,

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—600 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—1950 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 8000 cwts wheat, 3000 cwts mussoor, 14000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—300 bales skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Raithmoor s—2000 cwts manganese ore, I Morrison and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Stanley s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 299 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cottonwaste, K Visram and Co.

Kerrimoor s—1,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis; 1,000 cwts linseed, S Nagindas; 8,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Bastioon s—385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 581 cwts nigerseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,299 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Gramsbergen s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis. 100 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 3,000 cwts barley, 200 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gramsbergen s—200 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 8,001 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co; 2,000 cwts barley, 12,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 50 bales cottonwaste, T Damjee; 4,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Hatsmet s—9,500 cwts maize, L Dreyfus and Co; 60 tons manganese ore, The Central Indian Manufactoring Co; 2,000 cwts maize K Devchand and Co; 225 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 1,180 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Beethoven s—337 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co; 150 bales hemp, 20 bales cotton, 346 bales cottonfly and waste, C. Peraj and Co. 2,100 cwts groundnuts, L. Pragjee; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, A. Blascheck and Co.; 1,000 cwts linseed, 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H. Maganlal; 82 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 50 bales hemp, P. Surajmal and Co; 230 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 750 tons manganese ore, K. Reeve and Co. 1,360 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts cashewnuts, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons; 110 bales cotton, M. Nathoobhai and Co; 6 cwts animal guts, A. D. Mayer; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Tadiwalla; 165 bales cotton, L. Bamjee and Co; 183 cwts poppyseed, 90 cwts barley, B. S. Lloyd and Co; 110 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai; 195 bales cotton, 65 bales cottonfly, 5 bales cotton, Solomon Bros; 275 bales cottonfly C. Peraj and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Kerremoor s—50 bales hemp, S. Surajmal and Co; 110 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co; 495 bales cotton, 11,992 cwts barley, 700 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Trifels s—8,000 cwts barley, L. Dreyfus and Co; 60 bales hemp, S. Surajmal and Co; 50 bales hemp, C. Peraj and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Southville s—12,180 cwts groundnuts, 1,124 cwts mowrasseed, 241 cwts linseed, J. Fachiri; 4,002 cwts groundnuts, V. Mythe and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 8,500 cwts groundnuts, K. Devchand and Co.

City of Athens s—1,550 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Raithmoor s—8,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Southville s—110 bales cotton, M Nuthoobhoy and Co; 200 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 200 cwts linseed, 2,901 cwts nigerseed, 25 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 6,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,000 tons oildrop, K M Nathoo; 2339 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 cwts gum, The Bombay Commercial Agency.

FOR VARNA.

Cleopatra s—25 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—1,500 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.; 59 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—200 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 15 bales piece-goods, Jaffer and Sons; 125 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 16 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 30 chests opium, H Rampartap.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Mara s—300 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

Assaye s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Orteric s—1,300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros: 500 bales cotton, K D Master and Co; 1,238 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 6,000 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N W Kaisha; 2,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 400 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 400 bales cotton, M A Dehdeshti; 2,000 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Begum s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Orteric s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 562 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR F. B. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 26th March.

248. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—(for all class-firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Wednesday, 27th instant "G" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

249. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd April 1912 at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Officers, Mess Dress—White N C Officers and Volunteers, Mess Dress or uniform with cape.

250. The Leslie Challenge Cup (Marching) Competition and the Highland Challenge Cup Competition will be held at Ghat Kopar on the 27th instant.

Dress—Uniform with parade boots. Rifles to be used as issued, Match sights not allowed.

Teams should proceed by the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

251. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters before 12 noon on the 28th instant. Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head-Quarters when called in, counts towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain, Adjt. B. V. R.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexir is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ABBOTT—WHITE—March 25, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. J. Cameron, Reginald George Abbott of Bombay to Lucile Donaldson White of New York.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GLOVER—March 21, at Madras, the wife of J A Glover, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HILES—March 20, at Jail House, Palamcottah, the residence of his daughter, Charles William, of Coonoor, Mutiny Veteran, aged 76 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee at 12 noon (B. T.)

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Distribution of awards, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Mr. Jivanji Modi's Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6-15 p.m.

Allan Wilkie and Company open in the Bandmann Opera House, "David Garrick and the Bells" 9-30 p. m.

Coronation Cinematograph New Picture Palace, Sandhurst Road.

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "You may know you are in a fair way of becoming a good drummer by three things : First—When you send in orders. Second—More orders. Third—Big orders."—G. H. Lorimer.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Malwa," with the English mails of 15th March left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 4 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Marmora" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday.

LECTURE AT Y. M. C. A.—Mrs. Nixon, who is in Bombay, will deliver a lecture on Florence Nightingale in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Wodehouse Road on Thursday the 28th at 9-15 p.m. The meeting is open to ladies and gentlemen.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Ladies and gentlemen attending the opening ceremony on Wednesday the 27th instant, are requested to be in their seats by 5-15 p. m. (S. T.) as proceedings will begin punctually at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) and there is likely to be a very large attendance of visitors.

ALLEGED ADULTERATED GHEE.—Superintendent Cozen of the Bombay Police and some officers of the Kooria Police searched the room of one Luximon Bhewa at Agar Bazaar, Mahim, who was alleged to have sold to several people at Kooria a quantity of ghee which was nothing but a mixture of suet and sweet oil boiled together.

MR. JIVANJI MODI'S LECTURE.—The second lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day by Shams-ul-Ulma Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A. The topic selected for the evening is "A few leaves in the Ancient History of India." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu woman named Chimabai, aged 25. It appeared from the evidence that on Friday last in Sandhurst Road the deceased in trying to avoid a taxi-cab, ran into a motor-car, and was knocked down and run over. She was removed to hospital, where she died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of death from a rupture of the spleen and liver caused by her being accidentally knocked down and run over by a motor-car.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENTS.—A Hindu boy named Annoo Vithu, aged ten, residing at Durgadevi, was walking on Duncan Road yesterday, when he was knocked down and run over by tram car No. 105. He died on the spot.—A girl named Jamni, aged two, was walking along Girgaum Road with her brother Shunker Baloo on Sunday, when she suddenly got away from him and ran into the middle of the road in front of a tram car. The driver applied the brake, but the girl was knocked down before the car could be stopped, and received slight injuries.

ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—At an ordinary meeting of the Association held on Sunday at the bungalow of Prof. T. B. Tyabji, Bar-at-Law and under his presidency, the following question was put debated, "Whether Khirode vs. Emp. 15 Cal. L. J. 151 was rightly decided." The case raises the important question whether a book in which religious personages figure can be proceeded against under S. 292 of the Indian Penal Code on the ground that it contains indecent passages or describes incidents which are not in strict conformity with the ordinary canons of decency. Mr. Justice Chatterjee had answered the question in the negative. Mr. D. H. Nanavaty B. A. LL. B. supported the decision, but its correctness was on the motion of Mr. N. H. Pandia M. A., LL. B. negatived by the meeting by a majority of one.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Oh, You Women ... Incke
Valse ...	Tres Jolie ... Waldteufel
Selection ...	The Girls of Gottenberg ... Caryll
Bolero ...	Petite ... Ravina
Characteristique ...	The Mill in the Forest ... Eilenberg
Selection ...	The Yeomen of the Guard ... Sullivan
Idyll ...	Hiawatha ... Moret

BAND AT CHOWPATI.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Mussoorie ... Hoyle
Clarionet Solo ...	Concert Arie ... Bergson
a Two Step	
Patrol ...	The Baby Parade ... Pryor
b An Indian Romance ...	Hobomoko ... Reeves
Grand Selection ...	Reminiscences of All Nations ... Godfrey
Valse ...	My Happy Days in Berlin ... Gung'l
Selection ...	Miss Hook of Holland ... Rubens
a Spanish Serenade ...	La Paloma ... Yradier
b Galop ...	Champagne ... Schiebel

A STRONG force of troops is still being kept in Tank and a close watch is being maintained on the Mahsud border pending the realization of the fine imposed upon the tribe. Rumour credits the Mullah Powindah with threatening to make another demonstration and hence the precautions cannot yet be relaxed.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Dr. Sukhia Sues "Jam-e-Jamshed."

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia against Firoze R. Bahnagar, a contributor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and the proprietor and editor of the same newspaper, to recover Rs. 9,000 by way of damages for defamation.

Mr. E. B. Raikes, with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, appeared for the first defendant and Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. D. F. Mulla for the second and third defendants. Both these sets of counsel were instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabhai and Billimoria.

Mr. Raikes concluded his opening address and asked the Court to try as a preliminary issue the question whether the words complained of were defamatory.

A clerk from the Parsi Panchayet produced Dr. Sukhia's application to be appointed the secretary.

Dr. Sukhia, further cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said he now remembered having applied on 1st June, 1893. He was not appointed secretary. Some months after he learned that Mr. Mody was appointed. In his lectures, he had said Mr. Mody was paid more and should not be allowed to do other work. Witness, at the time of the application, had also asked to do extra work. With regard to the lectures, he thought it his duty to place the facts before the electors, not before the community. About 300 or 400 persons attended his lectures. He did not take much notice of the rest of the letter. With regard to defamation, he charged them with the particular portion complained of.

Do you say that the rest of the letter contains false allegations?—There are some, so far as I remember.

In his lectures, the witness said he tried to place before the electors the qualifications of various candidates.

In the community, you have a reputation of not being accommodating?—No, it is the reverse.

He did say that a small section of the Parsis thought that he could not work harmoniously with the trustees. Among some he had a reputation that he was not accommodating. He had not the reputation of being an obstructionist. Those, who did not like him, thought so.

Mr. Wadia here read Dr. Sukhia's lectures in order that the Court might follow the line of his cross-examination.

Witness, continuing, said a meeting of the Anjuman to discuss the subject of imparting religious education to children in 1902 was not broken up owing to him. On the contrary, the chairman left the chair.

Mr. Wadia here tried to put questions relating to instances, he alleged, of the plaintiff breaking up meetings.

Mr. Raikes objected to this and a very long discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Wadia said he was prepared to amend his pleadings if the Court thought it necessary.

His Lordship ruled the evidence to be irrelevant, whereupon Mr. Wadia asked for leave to amend the pleadings and give the particulars.

Mr. Raikes said in order to meet that application he must know what the amendment was. That must be ready and given to him in writing.

Mr. Wadia said that it would be to the effect that so and so meetings were broken up owing to Dr. Sukhia.

Mr. Raikes said that that amendment was demurrable because that again would be irrelevant. What they should prove was that he had threatened Sir Jamshedji or other leaders that unless he was allowed to speak, he would create a disturbance. Rather than what a gentleman would do, that was to apologise, they had been fooling all along for further particulars. They ought to have been ready by this time with chapter and verse.

Mr. Wadia said he would give the specific instances on the day following.

Witness, continuing, said in the letter complained of there were several false statements of facts. The election of the D register began about the 24th January. That was an election for 70 seats, the register being of 4,000 and odd voters. The election finished on the 28th. The election of the trustees took place on the 24th March. Out of his party, five came in. He withdrew his candidature in favour of Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta. He had said he would take legal steps if his name was put forward.

You withdrew because you had no chance of getting a single vote?—No, that must be your imagination.

Five rupees were to be paid for being admitted on the register of the electors. He paid the amount for his family. He did not pay any outsider to vote as he wished. He never opposed Mr. R. D. Tata in the Juddin case. He did not certainly help him in the Juddin cause. Witness was against that part of the cause which dealt with the Juddin matter. He was a witness against the plaintiffs in that case. Mr. Tata also desired that the witness should be a trustee and he therefore, supported him (witness). Mr. Tata did not support him so that he might break up the meetings of the board of the trustees. He would not believe that Mr. Tata had said so to respectable people. Mr. Tata did not pay him Rs. 2,300, not one pie. He would not believe that Mr. Tata told a very respectable Parsi that he paid that amount to the witness. It was proposed in the Corporation to pass a vote of censure against him.

Mr. Raikes objected to this when Mr. Wadia said he was doing so in mitigation of damages.

His Lordship—You have not pleaded that. You must plead that on the general character of the man.

After further discussion, the question was allowed.

Witness went on to say that that vote was passed, but it was unjustifiable. He was often called to order for not obeying the chair, but that was because the chair was not in order. He had obtained the opinion of a King's Counsel, who had said that that vote was unjustifiable. On 15th October, he had expressed his regret to the Corporation for disobeying the chair.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Bilbster 2790 tons, Captain D. Cantell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Himalaya, 3705 tons Captain B. Jenkins, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4886 tons, Captain A. J. Elliott arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia 3269 tons, Captain J. Kinnaird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. R. Elton arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persia Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Havildar, 3,086 tons, Captain G. F. Elliott arrived in harbour on Sunday from Moji, with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer Ceylon Maru, 3142 tons, Captain M. Tomaws arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe via intermediate ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Kirremoor, 2109 tons, Captain S. Listerson, arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Port Said in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Golobaria, 3436 tons, Captain G. N. Ramage, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 25.

Brazilian.....2438 Snowden.....
Baron Dalmoney...3899 Hay.....W & A G & Co
Bahrein.....1403 Broome.....
Ceylon Maru.....3142 Tosawa.....N Y Kaisha
Dwarka.....75 Moxon.....M M & Co
Gallia.....555 w ste...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Gramsbergen.....4982 Gost .....Antwerp ...1-4.....
T Morrison & Co
Hoseinee .....998 D'Lorae.....Bo & P S N Co
H M S Highflyer.....Dick .....R N Flagship
Havildar.....3086 Elliott .....T M & Co
Kuweit.....2336 Coates.....H S N Co
Kuala .....260 McLaris...11-3.....K N & Co
Kola.....510 Elton .....M M & Co
Malda .....1250 Rambo .....M M & Co
Newenfels.....3542 Heckel .....W & A G & Co
Norkoowa .....1074 Jones .....M M & Co
Nourel-Bahr .....212 Nacoda .....Arab.....S N Co
Nairung .....2862 Park.....M M & Co
Olympia.....3269 Kinnaird .....W & A G & Co
R I M S .....Dalhousie.....Vines.....R I M
Saitamoor.....1990 Pearson .....W & A G & Co
Shah Jehan .....2636 McBean .....Shah S N Co
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Somali .....2350 Kason .....A S & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	A'werp	.....	J M & Co
B Hatumet	2584	Peters	.....	.....	J M & Co
C&R Montebello	2770	Croft	.....	.....	J F & Co
D&E Osterio	4105	Findlay	Kobe	7	T M & Co
F Itria	3300	Haneywood	Calcutta	25-3	.....
					M M & Co
H Southvill	2256	Hair	Genoa	10-4	J M & Co
M Himalaya	3706	Jenkins	Calcutta	26-3	.....
					P & O Co
N Kirrenoor	2109	Listerson	Dkirk	3-4	.....
					T Morrison & Co
O Zimora	2042	Lesio	W & A Graham & Co		
P Trifels	2970	Eggert	W & A G & Co		
Q Naderi	1161	Hughes	Jeddah	23-3	.....
					Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Sangola	3343	Scott	Calcutta	27-3
					M M & Co
3	Begum	2946	McNicoll	27-3	T M & Co
4	Glenfinlas	1996	Edwardes	27-3	K N & Co
5	Lord Stanley	3054	Clibborn	W & A G & Co	
6	Steinforam	5348	Ebo	Calcutta	30-3
					W & A G & Co
7	Cleopatra	2129	Crick	Trieste	A L & N Co
8	Batiscan	2650	Griffths	Dunkirk	28-3
					K N & Co
9	Asanye	4339	Cockman	Shanghai	27-3
					P & O Co
10 & 11	City of Athens	5159	Knost	K N & Co	
12th 13	Mooltan	4834	Haddock	P & O Co	
15	Koenig	3776	Holds	Durban	25-3 A B & Co
16	President	2083	Bremer	Darsalem	6-4
					A Strandes Co

H W P D

Netravati	692	Fakira	Bo S N Co
Mahmadi	549	Ahmed	
Kaveri	553	Mohomed	Bo S N Co

Offside Q

Islami	1604	Goods	N F	N F ...Bo & P S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa	950	Manley	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Kirremoor	Listerson	Port Said, Mar 7
24	Havildar	Elliott	Moji, Mar 3
	Kola	Elton	Sasreb, Mar 3
25	Ceylon Maru	Tosaira	Kobe, Feb 24
	City of Calcutta	Elliott	Karachi, Mar 23
	Olympia	Kinnaird	Liverpool, Feb 28

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Himalaya	Jenkins	Calcutta
	City of Calcutta	Elliott	Liverpool, &c
	Bilbster	Cantell	Calcutta
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Baithmoor for Liverpool, &c.
" Ceylon wara for Japan, &c.
" Orseolo for Colombo and Calcutta.
" Presidont for Zanzibar, &c.
" Mooltan for London, &c.
" Olympia for Liverpool, &c.
" Kerremoor for Hamburg, &c.
" Osterio for Japan, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclachlan, left Suez on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Sardegna, from Genoa, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 24th instant and the same Co's steamer Capri, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 23rd instant.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "City of Birmingham" March 26.

The Ellerman Line s.s. "City of Birmingham," Commander R. Dowse is due to arrive here with the following passengers at midnight of the 26th instant who will be landed at Ballard Pier at about 9 a.m. :—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Aberish-Mackay, Miss P. — Nurran, Mr. M. J.
Addison, Mrs. L. J. and infant. — Reynolds, Mr. J.
Dicks, Mr. N. P. — Russell, Miss C.
Greig, Miss A. Laure — Smith, Miss.
Jack, Mrs. — Smith, Miss. E. H.
Vellacot, Miss.
Watts, Mr. John E.

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Goodall, Mr. P. J. — Goodall, Mrs.

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.—Walen, Mr. P. J. T.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devons Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 4 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)...	3 14 0	per two tins.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 26th March, 1912.

THE FALL OF THE MOGUL EMPIRE.

THE commonly accepted theory is that, as is so often the case in the East, the decline and fall of the Mogul Empire were due to the degeneracy of its sovereigns. But an attempt is now made by Mr. S. J. Owen, Reader in Indian History in the University of Oxford, formerly Professor of History in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, to show that the Mogul Empire was irretrievably ruined in the reign of Aurangzib, a monarch of great ability, energy and determination, but lacking in political insight, and a bigot. Mr. Owen's book, which bears the above title and is published by Mr. John Murray, does not pretend to be a regular history of the period over which it extends, but the substance of a course of lectures intended to trace the operation of the causes which, in the course of a century, reduced the mighty and far-famed empire of the Great Mogul to a political shadow. Accordingly events of minor importance, or not materially affecting the main issue, are not noticed. And others which are cognate to, and virtually repetitions of what has already been related, are either omitted or glanced at very summarily. Bald facts are not given in such abundance as to tax the memory, the idea being rather to enlist the imagination by suggesting a series of historical pictures. In support of his contention that Aurangzib destroyed the Mogul Empire, Mr. Owen argues that he struck the first mortal blow by reversing Akbar's wise and generous policy, of ignoring distinctions of race and religion and reimposing the "jizya," or poll-tax, on his Hindu subjects; whereby he estranged them, and turned the robust and most warlike of them—the Rajputs, hitherto the staunchest supporters of the throne—into deadly and persistent enemies. And Siyaji and his followers not only vindicated their independence, but struck a second mortal blow at the integrity of the empire. Says Mr. Owen; "they destroyed its military reputation. They exhausted its accumulated treasure. They spread disorder and devastation over the Deccan and beyond it. They loosened the ties of allegiance and led multitudes of the doubly oppressed people to join them. They asserted a claim, by way of blackmail, to a quarter of the Imperial revenue and exacted it by planting their own chief officers, collectors and troops in the Imperial Provinces, and levying this tribute at the point of the lance, and thus establishing an *imperium in imperio*. Thus the empire, though not dissolved, was hopelessly debilitated."

Aurangzib's son and successor, Bahadur Shah, in vain sought to arrest the further progress of the Mahrattas by sanctioning the pretension to divided sovereignty in the Deccan provinces. The effective authority of the central government was thenceforth in abeyance and the provincial rulers, without repudiating the technical supremacy of the Emperor, became independent and the Mahrattas more aggressive and dominant in Hindustan as well as in the Deccan. Lastly "Nadir Shah, after inflicting the extremity of humiliation on the Emperor and his capital, annexed the imperial territory west of the Indus. The dissolution of the empire was complete." Bahadur Shah retained his title and pretensions, which still impressed the native mind and were turned to practical account by Clive in the grant to the East India Company of the perpetual dewani of the Bengal provinces. Mr. Owen bases his story on contemporary authorities, relying on Manucci and his "Storia do Mogor," for the account of the nefarious process by which Aurangzib cleared his way to the throne. Accounts of the reigns of Aurangzib and his successors, to the final settlement of Nizam-ul-Mulk in the Deccan are taken from the standard history of Khafi Khan, who served under Aurangzib in the Deccan. Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas is also drawn upon, while the sketch of Aliverdi Khan's career is taken from the "Seir Mutaquerin," a contemporary work, translated by a Frenchman, under the auspicies of Warren Hastings, which work has also supplied information on matters outside Bengal. And together they complete Mr. Owen's authority for the view he has taken of this important period of Indian history.

A zealot and a stickler for the Koran and its injunctions, doubtless, but religious zeal alone did not actuate Aurangzib. A man of narrow intellect, with no speculative tendency, a man of morose temper, his religion encouraged his ambitions by its promises of divine aid to the champion of the faith; and in its fatalism it enabled him to lay the flattering unction to his soul, that though his means might be crooked, his end—the ascendancy of Islam—would cover a multitude of sins, and that, even in their commission, he was but working out a predestined career. This strong delusion, as it appears to Mr. Owen,—sustained him through his long and arduous life, but him failed at the last and left him miserably uncertain and seriously apprehensive of his fate in the after-world. "His last utterance in substance amounts to a palinode of his life-long confidence in the divine condonation of Jehu-wise faith without works of mercy and genuine morality." Austere in morals, self-centred and reserved, he was not subject to zenana influences nor swayed by favourites. Indeed, he seems to have had no intimate personal friends. His strength of will amounted to obstinacy and made him impervious alike to the counsels of ministers, to prudential considerations and to the lessons of experience. Indefatigable in the pursuit of his own objects, he was ready to face difficulty, danger and suffering himself, and regardless of the feelings, the sentiments and the interests of others. Proud, imperious, suspicious and vigilant, he was a proficient in cunning state-craft, in inspiring awe, guarding against conspiracies and maintaining his personal authority, "but deficient in real statesmanship and comprehensive insight into the fundamental conditions of his power and the impolicy of abusing it. Cold-hearted, exacting, unsympathetic and censorious on slight or inadequate grounds to his ablest and most trusty Mahomedan servants, towards his Hindu subjects; too indifferent to them to appreciate their better qualities, but keenly alive and antipathetic to their strange, and, in his eyes, barbarous peculiarities, to the grossness of their vulgar superstitious and the licentiousness of many of their popular rites." He made the mistake of despising the Hindus as an inferior and conquered race, reversed the policy of his predecessor and the outcome was the fall which swept Mogul supremacy for this country for ever.

SHIP-BUILDING FOR THE YEAR. LABOUR disputes and delays, notwithstanding there was a notable increase in the number of ships launched in British waters during 1911. In all, according to a "Times" resume from warships to barges, 1,478 vessels were built in England, Scotland and Ireland, making 315 more than in 1910 and exceeding the record of any year. Among these, moderate-sized merchant craft were far the most numerous. There was only one "Titanic," it is needless to say. The Clyde was the most bustling of all the shipyards, turning out 413 of the total of 557 boats built beyond the Tweed. Two cruisers and a battleship and the Orient liner "Orama," which stands to the credit of John Brown and Sons, and is nearly a thirteen-thousand tonner, came from the Clyde. A new departure was made there in the "Jutlandia," which is an oil-engined vessel and is to be an ocean-carrier. The Thames shipyards launched more craft than other English yards, but they were mostly small vessels. The Tyne easily headed the Thames and all other southern rivers in tonnage as well as in the importance of the ships completed, launching in 1911 the "Laconia," over 18,000 tons and several warships as well. Among firms, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, constructed more large vessels than any other, the great "Titanic" alone representing 46,000 tons gross. Foreign builders contributed 1,569 craft of the 3,199 forming the world's total for the year, and here again 1911 saw 570 more ships launched than in 1910. Trade has been so brisk that the increase in merchant vessels is not looked at with any dismay. On the contrary, the demand for every well-found ship is keen, and the value of shipping property has risen rapidly, for obsolete vessels were either withdrawn or broken up in 1910 and 1911 in such numbers, too, as to affect the iron and freight markets. Of both steam and sailing ships there was a deduction from Lloyd's Register, according to the Report, of over a million tons, and of this nearly 25 per cent. was on account of loss, breaking up, dismantling, &c. The rest was sold to foreign countries, to Norway, Greece, Japan, Italy, Germany, Turkey, Holland, Sweden and France and some to the British Colonies. Most of the vessels so transferred were not recently built. The British scrapped ships were replaced by new and better ones. Shippers with progressive ideas demand much perfection, but are well met by the shipyards working up to the standards required. Of special design a good many ships were constructed in 1911, and classed at Lloyds. For instance, there were twenty-four steamers built on the longitudinal system, three of these being for the Great American Lakes. Six others were made for burning liquid fuel and many had new types of framing or turbines or tanks. The tendency in steamer construction is towards a greater size. No fewer than twenty-six had a tonnage of over 7,000 and three over 13,000, i.e., the "Franconia," the "Laconia," above mentioned and the "Shinyo Maru," the latter being fitted with steam turbines. Far more than three-fourths of the tonnage classed during the year, belonged to the United Kingdom, Germany constructed the next largest amount, though less than one-fourteenth of that of Great Britain. There are, of course, since the labour troubles, bigger wages-bills to be met at home, but they have to be faced and some way found to still retain some profit for the builder. New steamers find buyers without difficulty even before they are finished, and second-hand ones are in great request and fetch good prices, so that the prospects of ocean trade in 1912 must be rosy and shippers may well rejoice over them. The only cloud on the horizon is the possibility of more and more strikes with a consequent rise in wages. But even there a limit must be reached, beyond which the public will not be induced to go, either in sympathy or in payment for the goods that are affected by the strikes. In which case we must make upon our minds to return to a primitive way of life or go under in the commercial world, handing over our trade to nations which are more successful in keeping the balance between capital and labour.

OPEN AIR SCHOOLS. A REMARKABLE educational experiment in London has now passed from the experimental to the permanent stage, having, on the recommendation of the Education Committee, become an established feature of London education. The experiment was that of providing open air schools for the benefit "of poor ill-nourished and delicate scholars." The fact that the London County Council has been able to conduct such schools successfully, both from the educational and hygienic points of view, is a fact of more than local importance and one which in years to come should have a direct effect upon the population of the Empire. We have heard a great deal in recent years about the physical degeneration of the nation and have been told a great deal—much of which, doubtless, was true—of the weakliness and general unfitness of the children reared in the poor quarters of all our great cities. According, however, to the reports of the medical officers of the London education authority, the open air school provides a means by which the injurious conditions of the child's home life may be counteracted, and the slum child may be turned into a healthy intelligent and contented pupil. If these results have been obtained in London there is reason to hope that similar methods will eventually be adopted in all the large towns of the United Kingdom. The principal difficulty of course is the provision of the necessary land, but apparently in London this has been overcome by placing facilities for tramcar transit in the way of the children, and naturally difficulties which would prove the insuperable in regard to elementary education generally, can be removed without much trouble, when they concern only the comparatively small number of children, who are selected for this special treatment. Once the land has been obtained, of course, the schools are remarkably cheap to establish, for all the buildings which are required is a number of sheds, in which the children can shelter and work in inclement weather. The London Committee in deciding to organise three more such schools committed itself to an expenditure of only £8,000. As to the conditions under which the children play and do their studies, the medical officer's report says of one school, "This was continued all the year round, during the winter when there was frost and the summer when there was tremendous heat. At times the weather conditions were inclement, but, nevertheless, the school went on as usual. When there were blizzards of snow the children sought refuge in the sheds, and it is remarkable that although the children attending the school are brought from homes, where closeness of atmosphere and closed windows are the rule, yet none of them suffered harm from the sudden change in conditions of hygiene." When the children were admitted, he tells us, many of them were unwell, nearly all were dirty, badly nourished and anæmic. Now after having been fed and tended at the open air schools, they have lost their former apathy and sullenness, they are bright healthy and contented children. Apparently the faster such schools can be spread over the country, the better it will be for the manhood of the nation.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Malwa," with the outward mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at 10 p. m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a. m., on Friday next.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Macedonia" arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

WHEN the Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Gates returns from Calcutta he will revert to the Financial Commissionership of Burma, the Hon. Mr. H. J. Eales assuming charge of the Commissionership of the Pegu Division.

AT Government House, Madras, on Saturday afternoon Lady Carmichael presided over the 26th annual meeting of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. The report was presented by Major Gilbert, I. M. S., and it was adopted.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd March 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 79,409 maunds with an increase of Rs. 79,193 in the earnings.

THE General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphing from Yambung on March 23rd and 24th stated that the weather on the 23rd was much clearer than it had been lately, but on the 24th it was again cloudy and misty with some rain.

SIR JOHN HEWETT has arranged for a free cinematograph display of the Coronation Durbar for the benefit of schools in the United Provinces. Performances in Lucknow were largely attended and evoked much enthusiasm on the part of school children who cheered loudly whenever Their Majesties appeared.

SIR JOHN HEWETT presided at a meeting of the United Provinces Council on Monday when a new member, Sheikh Shahid Hosain, was sworn in. The Village Sanitation Bill was introduced and referred to a select committee. In presenting the Budget, Mr. Burn said that it had been the most prosperous year in the whole of Sir John Hewett's tenure. The Council was adjourned until the 26th inst. for the discussion of the Budget.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

Empire Trade Commission.

FIGHTING TYPHOID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MARCH 11.

FEDERAL REVENUE.

BIG figures come again from the Treasury. Last month's Customs and Excise totalled £4,358,692, an increase of £198,206 over the total for the corresponding month of last year. For the eight expired months of the current financial year £9,702,697 has been collected, the increase over the total for the corresponding period of 1910-11 being £1,158,048. For the whole year the Treasurer estimated a surplus of £849,567, and this has already been exceeded by £338,491. Details :—

State.	Feb. 1911. £	Feb. 1912. £
New South Wales ...	456,404	573,771
Victoria	381,863	452,985
Queensland ...	111,381	93,617
South Australia ...	109,083	123,021
West Australia ...	78,596	89,970
Tasmania... ...	23,119	25,328
Total ...	1,160,426	1,358,692
State.	For the eight months' ending— Feb. 28, '11. £	Feb. 29, '12. £
New South Wales	3,513,190	4,131,887
Victoria	2,695,938	3,001,617
Queensland ...	910,920	1,004,788
South Australia ...	747,509	811,075
West Australia ...	608,420	675,860
Tasmania... ...	159,972	167,470
Total ...	8,634,649	9,792,697

If the present rate of increase is maintained the Customs and Excise revenue for the year will be the largest on record, and will show an increase of about £1,750,000.

In the Postal Department, owng to introduction of penny postage throughout Australia a loss of £35,131 was estimated on the year's transactions. Prior to last month the increase of the previous seven months was about £5,000. Last month, however, returned £32,090 more than February of last year, and the actual decrease now stands at £20,415, wth a probability of being still further reduced before the end of the year. Mr. Fisher's estimated shortage of £35,131 is therefore not likely to come about. The postal figures are as follow :—

State.	Feb., 1911. £	Feb., 1912 £
New South Wales ...	121,305	123,640
Victoria	60,007	105,905
Queensland ...	41,346	42,436
South Australia ...	41,516	22,139
West Australia ...	27,401	28,250
Tasmania	12,681	13,867
Total	305,156	336,846
State.	For the eight months ended— Feb. 23, '11. £	Feb. 29 12. £
New South Wales ...	994,377	963,798
Victoria	650,943	678,013
Queensland ...	367,850	361,337
South Australia ...	236,684	237,679
West Australia ...	208,220	205,793
Tasmania	104,039	92,953
Total	2,562,113	2,541,698

Mr. Fisher expresses the greatest satisfaction with the bounding revenue.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL PROGRESS.

As a result of arrangements concluded between the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Admiralty, the first batch of 50 to 60 seamen and other ratings for the Royal Australian Navy sailed from England on March 1. They will be followed every fortnight by regular drafts, which will generally number from 10 to 20. The second batch will, however, number a hundred, including 17 officers. Some half-dozen officers (Reuter's Agency learns) have already embarked and are now on their way to Australia. Many of these officers and men will be required for the destroyer Warrego, which is practically completed at Sydney, and others will be needed for the instruction staff of the various establishments, such as gunnery and torpedo schools and recruiting depots and as crews for the tenders to the schools. The work on the naval scheme, as approved of the Commonwealth Government, is progressing satisfactorily. No difficulty is being experienced in getting officers or men. All are volunteers, and many of the reservists and pensioners are bringing out their wives and families, whose passages are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The shipbuilding programme in England is well in hand, and by the end of the year the battle-cruiser Australia, the second-class cruisers Melbourne and Sydney, and the two submarines, will be ready to sail for Australia. Materials for the second-class cruiser Brisbane, which is to be built at Sydney, are now being shipped, and it is expected that in April of next year the Commonwealth Government will formally take over the Australian navy.

TWO MILLIONS IN PENSIONS.

Returns issued by the Federal Treasury show that up to the end of February 95,550 old age pensions had been granted, 14,608 pensioners had died, and 1,978 pensions had been cancelled. The pensions granted were distributed among the States as follow:—New South Wales, 35,750; Victoria, 30,209; Queensland, 12,558; South Australia, 8,556; Western Australia, 3,673; and Tasmania, 4,804. The invalid pensions granted numbered 10,853, 359 had lapsed by death and 193 had been cancelled. Allowing for reductions by death and cancellations, there are now in force 78,964 old age pensions and 9,801 invalid pensions. These involve an annual expenditure of £2, 198,866.

EMPIRE TRADE COMMISSION.

At a meeting of the Federal Cabinet it was decided to appoint Mr. Donald Campbell, LL.B., of South Australia, as Australian representative upon the Royal Commission to enquire into the natural resources and improvement of trade in the Empire. In making the announcement, the Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) said Mr. Campbell had been an engineer and a journalist, and was now a lawyer. He was formerly proprietor of a paper at Millicent, in South Australia. He was also an Australian native, and was a comparatively young man. He was a member of the South Australian Parliament, and was defeated at the last elections. Mr. Campbell would receive four guineas a day and his travelling expenses. The appointment of his Commission is the result of a decision of the Imperial Conference. All the self-governing Dominions and the Imperial Government are to appoint representatives.

The terms of reference to the Commission were recently amended, and are now as follows.—To enquire into and report upon the natural resources of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the colony of Newfoundland; and further to report upon the development of such resources, whether attained or attainable, upon the facilities which exist or may be created for the production, manufacture and distribution of all articles of commerce in those parts of the Empire; upon the requirements of each such part and of the United Kingdom in the matter of food and raw material, and the available resources of such part of the Empire with the other parts with the United Kingdom, and with the rest of the world, upon the extent, if any, to which the mutual trade of the several parts of the Empire have been or are being affected, beneficially or otherwise, by laws now in force other than fiscal laws, and generally to suggest any methods consistent always with the existing fiscal policy of each part of the Empire by which the trade of each part with the others and with the United Kingdom might be improved and extended.

No period to Mr. Campbell's engagement has been fixed. Mr. Fisher says it is to last till the work of the Commission is completed which, judging by the terms of the reference, will probably occupy several years.

Mr. Campbell, who has had a successful and varied career, is a native of Robe, where he was born on September 16, 1866. He served his apprenticeship in the engineering department of the Government workshops in Adelaide, and when he went to Broken Hill in 1887 he secured a position in the Proprietary Company's fitting shop, which he occupied until the engineers' strike, after which he served in the concentrating mill department as engineer. He was appointed secretary of the Engineers' Society at Broken Hill, and carried out the duties of the office during the strike in 1892. Subsequently he removed to the South-East, where he owned the "Millicent Times," but his election to Parliament in 1906 rendered it necessary for him to reside in Adelaide, and having disposed of his interests in the paper, he devoted himself entirely to politics before starting his law course. In the latter he was conspicuously successful, and on December 13 last the Chancellor of the Adelaide University (Sir Samuel Way), in conferring on him the degree of Bachelor of Law, congratulated him on his remarkable achievement. Mr. Campbell will be admitted to the bar this month. He is an able man, and an excellent speaker.

PREVENTING TYPHOID FEVER.

The Queensland Department of Public Health is watching closely experiments that are made in any part of the civilised world with the object of preventing or minimising outbreaks of contagious or any other diseases. Typhoid fever has been the cause of much trouble of late, and consequently the experiments made in America with the object of minimising the prevalence of fever in that a country are being followed with keen interest by the Commissioner of Public Health in Queensland. Dr. Flkington to-day said that recent action taken in the American army had proved that inoculation against typhoid fever gave valuable results during the past eighteen months 60,000 American soldiers had been inoculated with anti-typhoid serum and a comparison with uninoculated persons showed that the protection given was very great. The Surgeon-General of the American Army said the protection conferred was at least equal to that given by vaccination in case of smallpox. Dr. Elkington added that probably inoculation would be in future largely used and would greatly limit the present prevalence of typhoid fever.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

The arrest on Thursday of the three Chinese, Fook On, Wing On, and Ah Hoy, by Detectives Dempsey and Frazer on the charge of being prohibited immigrants appears likely to lead to some interesting disclosures in regard to the carrying out of the provisions of the Alien Immigration Restriction Act. The defendants, who appeared before the City Court and were remanded to Wednesday next, bail being refused, were not arrested at the instigation of the Customs Department, which administers the Alien Immigration Restriction Act, but on evidence furnished by the detectives.

According to statements made by Mr. H. Smith, an exboarding officer of the Customs Department, he (Mr. Smith) went out of his way two months ago to inform the Customs authorities that a large number of Chinese were finding their way into Western Australia despite the provisions of the Alien Immigration Restriction Act. He was informed that such a thing was impossible, in view of the large number of officers engaged to prevent any breach of the Act.

Some months ago a warrant was issued for the arrest of a Chinese Lee Keong on a charge of having made a false declaration, but before the warrant could be executed Lee Keong disappeared and could not be traced beyond Albany. The fugitive had given evidence against Mr. Smith at a departmental inquiry in regard to the influx of Chinese, and Mr Smith, who desired to clear himself in regard to some of the statements made by Lee Keong, made inquiries as to his place of concealment and sent the following telegram to the Minister for External Affairs:—

"Intend pursuing Lee Keong, who hiding in country. Portion of journey by train, then vehicle required. Will you authorise expenses for vehicle and forward railway voucher? No other expenses asked for." Receiving a formal reply that the matter was being dealt with, Mr. Smith telegraphed to the Secretary for External Affairs (Mr. Atlee Hunt) as follows:—"Apparently Lee Keong's arrest not desired by your department. His arrest unpleasant for some persons. Intend proceed with police at own expense. Can place hand on ten Chinese stowaways who have arrived within the past five months." Mr. Smith in due course received a reply to the effect that he would be adequately rewarded for information that would lead to the arrest and conviction of any prohibited immigrant. After this certain information was received by the detectives which led to the arrest of the three Chinese named by Detectives Dempsey and Frazer on Thursday. The Customs authorities were not consulted before the men were taken into custody, the detectives making the arrests under section 14 of the Allen Immigration Restriction Act, which empowers the police to arrest anyone suspected of being a prohibited immigrant.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

It is about 14 months since the expedition under Captain Barclay left Adelaide to explore the country in the Northern Territory, and after many trials and privations the major portion of the party returned to Adelaide on Thursday night. The members of the expedition directed their movements towards Port Darwin, and on November 13 of last year Mr. R. H. MacPherson, who occupied the position of second-in-command, was directed by the leader to return to South Australia with the majority of the party, camels and plant. Captain Barclay and the botanist (Mr. Hill) proceeded on to Port Darwin, and it is expected that they will travel down by boat, when they have completed their researches. Mr. MacPherson, accompanied by Messrs. J. Waldron, T. Simpson (head camelman), Duncan Cowie, Edward Collins, and two blacks, were passengers to Adelaide by the North train on Thursday night, and when interviewed the first-named stated that he could make no communication to the Press. MacPherson would only say that during their trip south from Borroloola the camels had suffered considerably through coming into contact with poison weed, which had played havoc with the animals in his keeping, and he had also been delayed through rain falling for 31 days on the journey from McArthur River station to Alexandra station.

A.

[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

TRITISH COAL CRISIS

MINERS RESUME WORK.

e of the Conference Dubious.

RS WILL NOT ACCEPT THE MINIMA.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 25.

tcome of to-day's conference is most . It is stated that the mine-owners are sed to arbitrary minima of 5s. and 2s. ie hewers' schedule, and they insist that inima shall be fixed by the district boards. men's leaders are equally emphatic that will be no resumption unless the 5s. and inima are accepted.

e Government's intentions in the event of failure of the conference are equally rtain, though it is generally assumed that will proceed with the Bill in any case.

ne person was killed and nine injured a fall of earth, while digging coal from an n pit near Bradford yesterday.

Owing to the railways refusing to run football ecials on any other terms, several clubs on turday provided the necessary coal. Some rms, desirous of sending heavy freight like ricks, which the railways refuse to carry, are cting in a similar manner. The Hull trawlers are coaling at Ostend and paying 32s. per ton.

Three hundred miners, mostly unionists, have resumed work at Chirk in North Wales.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, speaking at Bradford, and Mr. J. Thomas, M.P., of the Railwaymen's Union, speaking at Newcastle, denounced syndicalism as disastrous to the workers. Mr. Thomas added that the suggestion of a railway strike in May was mischievous and unwarranted. They were going to present a new programme, but it would not be accompanied by a threat to strike, if it were not accepted. They were still going to uphold the terms of the agreement.

Continental Strikes.

The French and Silesian coal strikes have collapsed.

AUSTRALIAN TYPHOON.

Many Vessels and Buildings Wrecked.

PERTH, MARCH 25.

A typhoon has been raging for three days in the north-west of Western Australia. Many vessels and buildings have been wrecked. Hitherto, a dozen people are known to have been killed and many are missing, but the telegraphs are interrupted and all details are lacking.

THE OPORTO EXPLOSION.

Five Hundred Uncharged Bombs Found.

OPORTO, MARCH 25.

Three more bodies and various remnants have been removed from the debris of the explosion.

Nearly five hundred uncharged bombs and a quantity of gold and notes have been found.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Rules for Penal Stoppages Amended.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Army Annual Bill amends, in deference to the wishes of the Government of India, the provisions for penal stoppages in the ordinary pay of officers, thus enabling the continuance of the practice in vogue prior to 1904.

GOVERNOR OF SAMOS.

Political Assassination by a Greek.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

A Greek has assassinated Kopassis Effendi, the Prince-Governor of Samos, with a revolver. It is believed that the assassin was incensed by the Prince-Governor's Ottoman proclivities.

THE KAISER IN ITALY.

King Emmanuel Leaves Rome for Venice.

ROME, MARCH 25.

The King has left for Venice to meet the Kaiser.

FRENCH RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The French railway loan of three hundred million francs at four per cent. which was recently authorised by the Senate, has been covered thirty two times. The deposits alone totalled 1,960 million francs.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Reichstag has ratified the renewal of the Sugar Convention.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Malwa" left here for Bombay at 10 p. m. with the outward mails of the 15th instant.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Salar-ed-Dowleh Refuses Anglo-Russian Offer.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, MARCH 25.

Salar-ed-Dowleh has rejected the suggestion of Britain and Russia that he should quit Persia in exchange for a pension. He claims the Kermanshah district as a principality for himself.

A message to the *Times* from Teheran says Britain and Russia will probably now order him to leave the country.

In an article on the situation in Persia, the *Times* praises the measures, which have killed the arms and contraband traffic in the Persian Gulf. The paper adds, "It remains for us to see that the traffic is not surreptitiously revived. We are thankful for the friendly co-operation of the Sultan of Muscat, but it needs no great knowledge of Oriental officials, and the ways of some European manufacturers dealing with them, to see that the supervision of the trade at Muscat may not be very thorough.

GERMAN NAVY SCHEME.

The Rival Programmes Compared.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Discussing the German programme the Naval correspondent of the *Times* thinks it hardly likely that the British programme of four Dreadnoughts for the current year will be enlarged, but says that more men and more money will undoubtedly be required, because the new German scheme automatically involves a larger programme within the next few years than was contemplated when the British estimates were framed.

CHINESE OUTRAGES.

American Clergyman Killed.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Telegrams received at Chung-King report that an American clergyman, named the Rev. Mr. Hicks, has been murdered and his companions, Messrs. Hoffman and Sheldon, have been wounded, apparently by robbers upon the Yangtze-Kiang.

UNREST IN MINICOY.

Two Implicated Officials Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 25.

The Calicut correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes under date 23rd March:—"The Amin and clerk who were suspended by Mr. Doig, I.C.S., in connection with recent demonstration by the Minicoy islanders were examined by Mr. Innes, Collector, on arrival here and it is understood that their statements amounted to mutual incriminations. the Amin ascribing the trouble to the clerk coveting the aminship, while the clerk said that the islanders were aggrieved because the amin would not permit them to collect certain edible roots and would let only his family to do so. Mr. Innes who has gone to the islands will make a full investigation."

LADY CARMICHAEL.

Madras Ladies' Farewell Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 25.

This afternoon the members of the Madras Hindu Ladies Club at Egmore, of which Mrs. Sankaran Nair, the wife of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair, is the president, met at the Banqueting Hall and presented Lady Carmichael with a farewell address and a casket. Mrs. Sankaran Nair read the address which acknowledged the interest Her Excellency had aroused in the ladies of Madras and to Her Excellency's efforts to break down prejudice, infuse a feeling of affection and to create a tie which will bring the women of England and India into close and tender communion. Her Excellency returned thanks feelingly and said good-bye to all.

FIRE ON S.S. "MAGDALA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 25.

A fire broke out on board the Swedish vessel named "Magdala" on Saturday night doing considerable damage. It started in the hatch on the bridge deck and was extinguished within a few hours. The fire restarted at 1-15 yesterday when it was decided to remove the cargo. After several hours' hard work by the crew and the Port Trust launch "Firefly" the flames were put out. The amount of damage has not been ascertained. The vessel was fully laden. The origin of the fire is not known.

DEATH OF MAJOR PARKER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 25.

Major L. E. L. Parker, R.A.M.C., in charge of the special research Laboratory at Wanowrie died early this morning. The deceased had been suffering from Bright's disease, which took a sudden serious turn last Saturday. He was buried with full military honours this evening the Dorsetshire Regiment furnishing the band and the firing party. The deceased was 37 years of age.

HANSA LINER STRANDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 25.

A Lloyd telegram, dated Berlin, 17th March, says that the Hansa steamer "Axenfels" homeward bound from Rangoon has stranded on the Morocco coast. Two lives were lost.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Army's Phantom Aeroplanes.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Criticising the Government's new Army aviation proposals, Mr. Joynson-Hicks, M.P., says:—"I sat through Colonel Seely's speech and listened to every word. It really seems a shame to criticise him, he is so obviously pleased with Colonel Seely and with his new proposals, but after all, what do they amount to? Endless red tape, endless schemes, endless plans, but no aeroplanes. A military wing of seven squadrons, a balloon wing of one squadron, a naval wing of it's not yet known how many squadrons, a reserve wing. All a most beautiful scheme on paper, but I shall be very surprised if at the end of 1912 we are much more ready for war in the air than we are today. Last year the War Office spent £130,000 on aviation, and on Colonel Seely's own admissions they had six officers who could fly and twelve aeroplanes which were effective, but when I asked whether they were effective in the sense of being able to fly sixty miles an hour I found that they had two. Really this is playing with the British people.

Now we are going to have an increase on last year's figures of £177,000. How much of this is going to buy aeroplanes? And, after all, what we want is aeroplanes, not land, and schemes, and red tape. Out of the £177,000, £90,000 is to be spent on buying a piece of land at Salisbury Plain. Colonel Seely didn't know how much land he had bought. All he knew was that it cost £90,000. Then there are the new buildings to be put up on that land. There is £5,000 extra for salaries, £5,000 extra for the staff of the new school, £5,000 extra for the wages at the new factory, £3,000 extra for premiums to pilots, £5,000 extra for prizes for the new competition, another £5,000 for the expenses of the competition, and I think you may say from £40,000 to £50,000 extra for the expense of fitting up the new factory and the new school. If you add these up, you will find there is not much left over out of the increase of £177,000 to buy aeroplanes.

AEROPLANES WANTED—NOT LAND.

"Colonel Seely told us that his paper scheme involved a purchase of 131 aeroplanes. 'This year?' asked Mr. Lee, but the representative of red tape was not quite sure whether it would be this year, and I suggest that there is no chance of its being this year on these figures. Why do they want a new flying school? They have an excellent one at Salisbury Plain, and the surrounding country is eminently suitable for flying. This being so, and having regard to the vital necessity of a fleet of aeroplanes, it would be much better to spend the money on machines than on buying land. "Just consider the difference between ourselves and France. She has 253 aeroplanes, with 208 in actual commission. By the end of this year she will actually have mobilised 344 machines, with a whole staff of officers and men to the number of about 3,000. Germany, again, will have nearly 303 aeroplanes within the next three months. She has given an order to one firm for 68, and this is a new machine that will leave our wonderful effectives a long way behind. This machine can do 80 miles per hour, carrying a passenger. What we want is to be assured of a definite number of aeroplanes for use in war this summer. The new scheme provides nothing of the sort. Everyone knows how near we were to war last July. What would have become of our twelve effective machines flying 40 miles an hour and what value would our air-craft schools and our aircraft factory and our 10,000 acres of land at Salisbury Plain be in the event of war this year? The whole scheme smacks of officialdom."

THE BRITISH RIFLE.

A brisk duel took place in the House of Commons between Colonel Seely and Mr. Bonar Law. The former set himself to confute the latter's reference in his Albert Hall speech to the inferiority of the British Army's weapons. Colonel Seely confidently maintained that there was "not a particle of truth" in the charge. Heavy guns, field guns maxims, rifles—in all the British Regular Army was the best-armed army in Europe. There had been no shortness of ammunition last year; and the old and new cartridges and rifles were absolutely interchangeable. The Under-Secretary spoke as though he had not the shadow of a care, and as though Mr. Bonar Law's reputation would not survive the crushing refutation he was then and there administering. But the Leader of the Opposition retracted nothing. His charge, he said, had referred to the rifle almost exclusively, and he maintained that the rifle was a bad rifle, that the Government knew it to be a bad rifle, and that years ago Lord Haldane admitted its defects. He insisted that the defect in the trajectory was a vital, and not a mere incidental disadvantage, as represented by Colonel Seely, and that it was this very defect which drove Lord Haldane to get the new ammunition. But last year, in case of war, the Army would have been served with the old ammunition, though every other Continental Power—including Turkey—had adopted the pointed bullet long before. So Mr. Bonar Law stood to his guns, and the self-satisfaction faded from Colonel Seely's face. From his new place over the clock Lord Haldane watched the scene of his past but not forgotten discourse.

A DRAMATIC STORY.

Mr. Arthur Lee told a story with a moral in the House of Commons, and told it very well. The moral is that if you arm a volunteer soldier with an inferior rifle, and he finds himself confronted by an enemy with a better weapon, he is apt to go to pieces and become demoralised. The illustration was drawn from his own personal experience during the war in Cuba, where Mr. Lee was present with the American army of invasion, as British military attache. The American authorities had armed their regiments of volunteers with a rifle which they said was perfectly suited to their need. The volunteers believed what they were told, until they actually came under fire of the superior rifle of the Spanish soldiers, and then, continued Mr. Lee, he saw a sight such as he hoped he might never witness again. For the volunteers were so "paralysed with demoralisation" that they were ordered to lie down flat in the road, and there they lay while a regiment of American regulars was brought up and stepped over their prostrate bodies to press home the attack. It was at San Juan—if memory serves—that that incident took place. The moral which Mr. Lee drew was that it might just as well happen in England, where our own Territorials are at this moment armed with a rifle that has been discarded by the Regulars. No weapon but the best, was his argument, especially for troops of the second line. The story was dramatically told, and it clearly impressed the thin House that listened to it. But the whole of Mr. Lee's carefully-reasoned speech deserved a far better audience, as he declared his "ever-increasing disbelief" in the main lines of the Haldane reconstruction of the British Army system. He gave reasons for what he said. He showed how, in his opinion, the first and second lines of defence seemed designed to neuturalise one another. He challenged the Government to deny his proposition that the Expeditionary Force could only take the field by absolutely denuding the second line of its officers and its horses. There was no denial. The fact is notorious. Again, the whole theory of the second line of defence is that, while it is being trained to a fighting edge, the first line will be at home. Yet if there had been war last autumn, it is admitted that the Expeditionary Force would have left this country at once, and the Territorial Army would at once have been called upon—without those weeks of special preparation that are postulated by the scheme—to accept the responsibility for repelling invaders and garrisoning the fortified places. Mr. Tennant, the Financial Secretary to the War Office, in a speech that would have excited derision had it not in certain passages occasioned laughter, made the astonishing statement that he "could not think that Territorials ever would have to meet Continental troops by themselves." But where is the stiffening to come from when the Expeditionary Force has left our shores?

DEFECTIVE AMMUNITION.

A military correspondent draws a London paper's attention to a matter of considerable national importance. As you are aware from Lord Haldane's public statements, the whole of the infantry and cavalry, and certain of the Artillery units, of the Expeditionary Force have been armed with the "improved rifle," which is the ordinary Service rifle slightly strengthened in the breech and with the sights reduced, to enable it to fire the new ammunition, which has an increased explosive charge and a sharp pointed bullet. This rifle has been in the hands of the majority of the Aldershot troops for a month past, and some practice has been carried out with it before the annual course of musketry was commenced on Feb. 26. It has been discovered that owing to the higher explosive charge of the new cartridge and the unsuitability of the chamber of the rifle, rapid fire is almost impossible, owing to the tightness of the expended cartridge cases in the breech and the difficulty experienced in withdrawing these. It amounts to this, that the high explosive jams the empty cartridge cases in the breech, and they are only extracted with difficulty. Thus the Army is in a far more serious position as regards its rifle than it has ever been, and will continue so until the new rifle referred to by Lord Haldane is issued, which cannot be for a year or so at least. The following notice appeared in Command Orders: "Pending further instructions, No. 303in. ball ammunition, Mark VII, or B.M.M. manufacture will be issued for practice." This mark ammunition is the worst, and the '303 Mark VII. R.L. is nearly as bad, but being the only alternative has to be used. There are hundreds of thousands of rounds of this ammunition in store at Aldershot.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., one of the highest authorities on the breeding of hackney horses, made valuable observations on this subject at a dinner given by Mr. A. W. Hicking, president of the Hackney Horse Society, to about 150 members of the society at the Hotel Russell. Proposing "The Hackney and the Hackney Pony," he remarked that the hackney breeds testified to a half century of care and perseverance, local pride and patriotic spirit on the part of the tenant farmers of two important districts—the North and the East. Unaided by Government, unencouraged, and unheeded by the class above them, they had quietly and patiently worked out and fixed by oral tradition and in an unwritten stud book the hereditary properties of a beautiful and useful type of horse. Although the hackney was not primarily a riding horse, yet he possessed qualities which entitled him to consideration as a means of producing, directly or indirectly, a valuable horse for the Army. His properties were marked soundness of wind, a good constitution, an excellent temper or disposition, wonderful hock action, a compact frame, which gave him great weight-carrying power and endurance. All these qualities were fixed by heredity, which was the best guarantee of their being handed on to the stock. When they considered the needs of the Army and the question whether they should not be supplied from the meadows of England, he suggested that these hereditary qualities should be regarded by the authorities. Was it to be argued that Continental countries did not know what they were doing when they decided that an infusion of hackney blood was essential to the production of a better Army horse? Mr. W. Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Agriculture, submitting the toast "The President and Council of the Hackney Horse Society, remarked that between 1891 and 1911 over 8,000 horses had been examined at the shows of the society, and out of that number only 375 had failed to pass the veterinary test. Therefore, whatever else might be thought about the hackney horse, they were justified in putting soundness among the qualities which had to be recognised by breeders all over the world. Breeders of hackneys were peculiarly subject to competition. Motors were to some extent taking the place of horses, and what would eventually take the place of motors heaven and Lord. Haldane alone knew. But even if aviation were to take the place of motors, there would still remain a keen taste for handsome carriage horses:

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

Lieutenant Bake, No. 8th Mountain Battery, Quetta, is transferred to No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta.

Lieutenant Marshall, 1st Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, is appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Major Smith, 93rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Neemuch, on promotion.

Captain G. D. Mathew, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, is appointed to the Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police.

Captain W. K. P. Blair from 123rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Kildare, is posted to 85th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Jubbulpore.

An exchange has been approved between Lieutenant T. E. Durie, 30th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Edinburgh, and Lieutenant G. A. L. Green, 19th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Cawnpore.

Major General G. F. Gorrings embarks for India on 4th April to take command of the Bombay Brigade.

Captain G. F. B. Turner from the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, is posted to 79th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Dinapore,

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 24.

The Gaekwar of Baroda is expected to visit Kathiawar shortly and preparations for his reception are going on at Amreli.

In the Vala State a sad accident occurred on Friday last, "Raj Mahel" was discovered to be on fire and before the flames could be extinguished, the fire got a firm hold and the whole palace was burnt down. The loss done by fire is estimated at a lakh of rupees. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar has gone to Kundla by special train to shoot a lion which is reported to be prowling about the hills there.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

The Coal Strike.

London, March 11.

There is increased stagnation in business owing to the mining strike.

On Saturday Lord Ashton's mills, in Lancashire, closed. They will not reopen until Thursday. Six thousand men are affected. Many operatives in the woollen industry at Colne Valley have been thrown out of work, and 20,000 operatives at Colne Valley and Huddersfield have been placed on short time. The Tangye engineering works at Birmingham will suspend 3,000 men on Wednesday. Including the miners, 250,000 persons are unemployed in South Wales.

The "Morning Post" estimates that the number of persons unemployed as a result of the strike is 1,239,000 the total including 661,480 miners, 228,000 steel, iron and tin plate workers, 65,480 textile operatives, 70,000 railway employees, 60,000 pottery hands, 55,050 dockers, and 29,800 sailors.

Many of the poorest people in South Wales are on the verge of starvation.

To-day many branch railways will be closed and the restaurant cars will be taken off the main lines.

The London County Council is reducing its tramway services.

The price of the quartern loaf in London is now 6d.

At Stow Heath, in South Staffordshire, pumping engines that have been raising 2,000,000 gallons of water daily have stopped owing to lack of coal supplies. The flooding of the collieries in the district is threatened as a consequence.

There is a strong demand for vessels to load coal at New South Wales and North American ports.

The syndicalist members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants are endeavouring to promote a Trafalgar-square demonstration to protest against the action of the society's executive in refusing to interfere with the handling of "blackleg" coal and the transportation of troops required for preserving order in the strike areas. The Miners' Federation and the Labour members of the House of Commons disapprove of the demonstration.

Lord Robert Cecil M. P. (Unionist), speaking at Selby (in Yorkshire) yesterday, advocated the idea of giving workmen a share in the profits and management of industries.

In various parts of the country yesterday several Labour leaders made references to the strike of miners.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons, speaking at Radcliffe, said that the Prime Minister had bungled the negotiations between the miners and the colliery-owners. But for his bungling the dispute would have been in a fair way to settlement now. Mr. Asquith's first foolish mistake was in asking the miners to accept compulsory arbitration. He then said it would be absurd to put the miners' schedule into his Bill, although nobody had asked him to do such a thing. Afterwards he made a speech on a Thursday and published a report of it on Friday, notwithstanding that all present on the occasion were pledged to secrecy with regard to it. Instead of considering the miners' facts and proving their schedule reasonable. Mr. Asquith had again asked the miners to see the owners to discuss the question of reductions. The miners had replied "No." Hence the deadlock. Mr. Macdonald added that if the miners secured the establishment of a minimum wage it would be only the first step to the establishment of an adequate minimum wage for every trade. If the Government introduced a Bill which would hamper trade unions and lead to compulsory arbitration the Labour Party would oppose it, and the strike would be finished by sheer exhaustion before the Bill was passed.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., speaking at Croydon, said he hoped that the miners, after having already inflicted considerable loss upon the community and having won a notable victory or capital, would not consider it necessary to inflict humiliation upon Parliament. The final solution of the trouble lay in co-operation between the masters and the workers.

Speaking to an interviewer subsequently Mr. Barnes declared that if the strike lasted another month the engineers and other trade unionists would be in Queer-street.

Mr. J. Haslam, M.P., secretary of the Derbyshire Miners' Association, stated to an interviewer: "It is impossible to forget the general suffering that exists. If we follow Wales it will mean adopting a kind of vendetta. Whatever is suggested nothing suits the Welshmen. It is reasonable that the minimum wage should be that now paid for abnormal places. That is the Government's point, and the miners cannot afford to lose the Government's sympathy."

Mr. Appleton, secretary of the Federation of Trade Unions, states that many unions are suffering a very serious depletion of funds owing to unemployment, and if the strike continues long they will be on the verge of bankruptcy.

The Railway Strike.

London, March 11.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has foreclosed its mortgages over the property of members who failed to respond to the call to strike in August last. The privileges of the society enable a member to obtain a loan to the extent of five-sixth of the value of his house. The interest on the loan is 3 1-2 per cent. per annum, and the principal has to be paid back within 21 years.

Miners' Strike in Germany.

Berlin, March 11.

Yesterday a conference of the so-called triple alliance of the socialist miners' unions in the Ruhr district decided to declare a strike to-day. Over 220,000 men are involved.

The Government has notified its determination to use every means in its power to protect men willing to work.

The strikers demand a 15 per cent. increase in wages and a seven and a half hours' bank to bank shift where the temperature is over 71 degrees Fahrenheit. The concession of these demands will, it is asserted, cost the mine owners £7,50,000 a year, which is equivalent to one mark 61 pfennige (about 1s 7d.) per ton, whereas the present profits average only one mark (11 3-4d.) per ton.

The Catholic and Evangelical unions oppose the strike.

The Union of Christian Miners in the Ruhr district has issued a pamphlet, declaring that the strike has no chance of success and that it will only mean an advantage to British Industry, and bring misery and want to the families of 100,000 miners in Germany.

Aviation.

Paris, March 11.

The French Aero Club states that the dangers of aviation have been exaggerated, as only one death occurs for every 100,000 kilometres traversed. Last year 12,000 passengers were carried through the air in France, compared with 4,800 in 1910, while 13,000 cross-country flights, aggregating 2,600,000 kilometres, were made, compared with flights aggregating 500,000 kilometres in the previous year. During the year the aviators remained aloft for 30,000 hours, compared with 8,300 hours in 1910.

A girl, named Suzanne Bernard, 19 years of age was killed at Etampes yesterday while undergoing tests for an aviator's certificate. In attempting to turn in the air she tilted her aeroplane, with the result that the machine fell to the ground from a height of 200ft.

Fire at Moscow.

Moscow, March 10.

The Golflejevsky Arcade was destroyed by fire yesterday. The damage is estimated at £100,000.

Fatal Boxing Match.

Paris, March 11.

Evernden, the Englishman, who took part in fatal fight with Raphael Belli on Saturday night, has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter. The Prefect of Police has ordered the seizure of the ring in which the fight took place, and he has also issued instructions practically prohibiting boxing in France. All matches must, he asserts, be mere exhibitions, and blows inflicting wounds will be regarded as illegal. The action by the police has caused consternation in boxing circles here.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Debate on the Financial Statement.

THE VICEROY'S STIRRING SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 25.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council met this morning. His Excellency Lord Hardinge presided. There was a fairly full attendance of members and the spectators' galleries were full.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Sir H. Butler, replying to the Rajah of Dighapatia regarding the appointment of qualified Indians in the work of scientific investigation of tropical diseases, said:—"The Government of India will always employ the best man available for any enquiry of a scientific nature no matter what his race or creed may be. Dr. Korke, who is an Indian, has recently been appointed to enquire into "Kala azar".

Sir Robert Carlyle, replying to Sir G. Chitnavis regarding the settlements in the Central Provinces, said:—"The Government of India do not consider that any district in Central Provinces is at present so developed as to justify the extension of the term of settlement therein for a longer period than twenty years." Mr. Ali Imam introduced the Bengal and Behar Lands Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. Ali Imam, in introducing the Bengal and Behar Laws Act Amendment Bill referred to the Proclamation that appeared in the "Gazette of India." Extraordinary issued last Saturday and said that the territorial redistributions mentioned in the Proclamation had to take effect from the first of April next. Hence it became a matter of extreme urgency to provide for the application of the laws in force in these territories. The Bill provided for this and was formed on the lines of the Bengal and Assam Act of 1865. It merely provided for their administration by the new authorities which would come into existence next Monday. The Bill was for the application of the existing laws without making any amendments. A measure of this kind must receive the sanction of the legislature. With two small exceptions the Bill was not more than a draughtsman's Bill. Under Clause 4 a new Board of Revenue would be created for the province of Behar and Orissa, while Clause 6 provided that all proceedings referred to in the Bill should continue to remain unaffected by this Act.

The Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu referred to Clauses 4 and 6 and to the creation of new Board of Revenue and wished to know whether proceedings now pending before the Board would be heard by the new Board or would be allowed to remain before the Board before which they were pending.

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam replied that Section 6 of the Bill provided that any proceedings referred to therein should continue to remain unaffected by this Act. Such proceedings as were going on now would not be changed.

The Bill was then passed.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

After the Bengal and the Behar Laws Act Amendment Bill was passed, Mr. Gokhale began the Budget debate. Having referred felicitously to Sir James Meston and to Sir Grey Fleetwood Wilson, he went on to voice the regret which altogether apart from the principals involved in the recent changes hon'ble members would feel that they would no more meet in Calcutta. Proceeding to a consideration of the financial position of the country Mr. Gokhale said that there was no question that, taken as a whole, it was both sound and strong. They were, however, on the eve of considerable disturbance in their accepted standards, both on the revenue and the expenditure side and a review of their position became therefore a matter of urgent necessity and importance. On the revenue side their opium revenue was about to be extinguished; on the expenditure side, education and sanitation were bound to receive much larger and continuously increasing allotments. The burden of military expenditure on the other hand, which was altogether beyond the resources of the country would, he earnestly hoped, be lightened to some extent at least as the result of the labours, on which Sir William Nicholson and his committee were about to enter. What they, therefore, needed at such a time was a careful and comprehensive examination of their financial position by a strong Royal Commission, so that what might be called a definite financial policy might be laid down for the county, to be adhered to for several years to come, a policy that would be largely independent of the particular views or initiation of individual Finance Ministers. India it must never be forgotten was a very poor country, and the largest revenue that they could possibly raise was bound to be small judged by Western standards. A top-heavy administration, a crushing weight of military expenditure and a scheme of taxation, which, while not much more burdensome in its total incidence than in other countries, pressed far more heavily on the poorer sections of the community than on the middle or upper ones. Those were the outstanding figures of their position. Mr. Gokhale for one would be glad when the opium revenue, which was bound to go, disappeared altogether. At present it introduced a huge element of uncertainty into their Budget, and enabled the Government to realise large surpluses, which though useful for certain purposes, were bound to have a demoralising effect, for no Finance Minister, however strong his insistance on rigid economy, could prevent wasteful expenditure in the presence of such surpluses. When the opium revenue disappeared, they would know exactly where they stood, and it was of the utmost importance that a strong Royal Commission should consider what their future course was to be.

HOW TO READJUST TAXATION.

The questions that needed an examination were how to readjust old taxation, so as to lighten its incidence on those classes, on whom it pressed with undue severity at present, how to widen, if necessary, the existing basis of taxation, in what direction expenditure must be kept kept down and in what direction it must go out. They could for instance certainly raise a larger revenue from the Customs than they did at present. A reduction of the state demand on land, especially in "ryatwari" tracts, the extension of the permanent settlement in the country subject to the condition that agricultural incomes beyond a certian amount should be liable to pay income tax, were also questions that required to be considered. Again increased regular provision for education and sanitation, increased grants to local bodies, these and other matters could only be dealt with satisfactorily in a large and comprehensive inquiry. One important reason for such an enquiry was that the personnel of the Government in this country changed so rapidly. If the Finance and other members after holding office for five years remained in the Council, their knowledge and experience would be afterwards available to them. The policy of "drift," which at present was unavoidable, would be largely controlled. As things were every new member of the Government generally began not where his predecessor had left off, but where his predecessor had also begun with the result that while knowledge already acquired was lost to the country, valuable time was wasted in acquiring again and again the same knowledge, and in the absence of a definite policy fully laid down and governing the administration over prolonged periods, they were compelled to live more or less from hand to mouth.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Mr. Dadabhoy, in the course of a lengthy speech, urged that the Home Government should bear a part of the cost of the Abor Expedition and the other missions and also the cost of the operations in Persia and the Persian Gulf, and urged the modification of the principle of lapses in accounts. He referred to the judicial administration and suggested the appointment of trained and practising lawyers as District and Session Judges and favoured the formation of arbitration courts and also electors' courts for the speedy disposal of the election disputes.

After dwelling upon the educational and industrial needs of the country Mr. Dadabhoy said: "My Lord, we have now come to a turning point in British Indian history. To-day we came to the end of a chapter therein; the close of a brilliant record of steady expansion, of slow evolution and of sustained effort at consolidation. After a hundred and fifty years of Viceregal Government, India emerges unified, compact and strong, yearning after a new life, throbbing with the pulsation of new thought and new aspirations. She stands purified with the touch of her lord. Hope is written large on her horizon. Anarchy and sedition, disorder and turbulence have skulked before the Royal presence. Their Imperial Majesties' visit has stirred to its inmost depths the great heart of the nation and has communicated a shooting and dynamic force to discontented and dull India. The Darbar boons, thanks to Your Excellency's wise counsel and statesman-like perception of the needs of the situation, have conciliated educated India. Now begins an era of peace and concord, of intellectual and moral progress, of healthy co-operation between the rulers and the ruled."

INCOME TAX ON FACTORIES.

Sir V. D. Thackersey, in the course of his speech, dwelt upon the method of assessing factories for the purpose of income tax. He said, "My Lord, for years past the mill-owners of the Bombay Presidency have been suffering under this disadvantage in competition with our friends in the other provinces, and every opportunity has been taken advantage of to put our grievances before the proper authorities. We have written to the Income-tax Collector, have waited upon him in deputation, have respectively represented our grievances to the Local Government, have petitioned the Government of India in the past and the last occasion on which we addressed them was on the 20th February of this year, and, recently at the request of the Bombay Millowners Association, I, as their representative, bring forward this grievance before this Council, the highest deliberative assembly in the land. The only step that now remains to be taken is to bring forward a resolution on this subject in this Council. I propose to bring forward such a resolution on a future occasion unless our grievance is set right in the interval."

The Maharajah of Burdwan referred to the Dacca University, and the need of a tuberculosis hospital for Bengal and said, "My Lord, I next turn to the large amount we are going to spend in building the new seat of the Imperial Government at Delhi. Delhi has hitherto meant to most of us a phantasmagoria of past glories of a doubtful character. But now it will mean something serious to us, something substantial to us, for, on the advice of your Lordship's Government; and the Secretary of State for India, our Sovereign has declared that Delhi should henceforth be the Imperial Capital. Sir Louis Dane on the day of the laying of the foundation stone of new Delhi by the King-Emperor, said words to this effect, that Delhi had regained what she had lost, alluding to the fact of its having been made the capital of India again. We knew that Delhi has gained, but I hope not in the sense that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab meant. Let us not lay too much stress on the fact of Delhi's having been the past Capital of India, for it was never the capital of India in the sense that we under the British rule have begun to realise what India means.

It is true that some sort of Delhi was the capital of the Kauravas and the Pandavas. It is true that round about Delhi Hindu kings whose jurisdictions were limited had their capitals. It is true that the capital of the most bigoted Moghul Emperor, Aurangzeb, and his weakminded successors was Delhi but may I ask is it not equally true that the Moghul Empire in India never extended to the limits that British India extends for the above reasons.

AN IMPERIAL DELHI

I say let us brush aside the allusions to these past capitals of sombre associations and let us rather advocate the fact that, since according to the Government of India despatch, Calcutta has become geographically unsuited to be any longer the capital of British India and since the Government of India feel that it is prejudicial for a provincial Governor and a Viceroy to live side by side in Calcutta and since our King-Emperor has ordained that Delhi is to be the new capital of British India, it had become imperative to rear up an Imperial capital in every sense of the term, wiping away and uprooting the demoralising atmosphere of the latter-day Moghul Delhi, of the Delhi of the Mutiny days, and let us establish a new city reproducing within its walls the best principles of British rule, fostering healthy public opinion on it—for reasurrounded by such opinion the Government of India will be in a very perilous position—showing in every possible way that the change is good for British rule in India which is our mainstay. When this is accomplished, the Government will have amply justified the expenditure which it is now incurring on building new Delhi and will deserve the approbation of all, even of those who have withheld their support."

Mr. Subba Rao said,—"The Hon. the Finance Minister has referred to the expenditure on the Royal visit and the saving effected therein. In our view, My Lord, the value of the Royal visit cannot be estimated in lakhs or crores of rupees as described by Your Lordship so truly and aptly. It is a priceless incident in the history of India. The message sent through Your Lordship by the Princes and people of India to the people of England testifies to the profound impression made on the people by the Royal visit and shows how deeply they appreciate the recognition by His Majesty of their status as his equal subjects with the British. Never before, My Lord, was the enthusiasm of the people stirred to such depths and the bounds that unite England and India drawn closer than on this occasion. They are touched by the abiding solicitude evinced by His Majesty for the welfare of all classes of people in this country. They cherish with reverence the gracious message of hope and harmony which he delivered for the future development of this land. Next to the Great Proclamation of 1858 this historic event makes an important era in the annals of this ancient land. It is associated with important administrative changes planned with great foresight and courageous statesmanship. As a sequence of these changes the greatest blunder since the battle of Plassey in the words of Lord Macdonnel has been and the great wrong done to the people of Bengal rectified. My Lord, the intelligent public have long been asking that the Government of India should lay down before them a definite goal in the government of the country instead of pursuing a shifting policy of drift and hoped that the advent of the King-Emperor would be associated with such an announcement. The people at large, therefore, have welcomed the policy intimately associated with the change of the capital from Calcutta, notwithstanding the clamour of vested interests. As a first and necessary step in the onward path of self-government they have welcomed the announcement contained in the Government of India despatch.

After quoting from that despatch Mr. Subba Rao said there was absolutely no ground for apprehension as prophesied by Lord Curzon. In conclusion, he asked that commissions in the Army should be thrown open to qualified Indians.

The Hon. Pandit Malavya spoke at some length and supported Mr. Gokhale's suggestion on the need of a Royal Commission for enquiry into the Indian financial system and also criticised the existing practice of Provincial contracts. He also dwelt upon educational, sanitary and other needs of the country.

The Rajah of Kurupum, after thanking the Finance Minister for the judicious way in which the Government had utilized the year's surplus, said,—"The announcement of the methods by which the cost of the new capital at Delhi is to be met, that is partly from loans and partly from surplus revenues has evoked some severe criticism both in and out of the Council, but I have failed to see how the method proposed can be otherwise than suitable and beneficial as it will best enable the Government to adjust means to ends without serious interference with the normal course of expenditure in other directions."

Mr. Mudholkar in the course of his speech, pointed out that with all the efforts which the Finance Department was making there could still be detected the natural tendency of expenditure to increase and of waste and irregularities to creep in. He gave the instance of the expenses under the general administration and land revenue collection charges. He showed how the increase has been going on year after year. After making allowance for every ground advanced there remained a portion which showed avoidable expenditure. He referred to the rather frequent deputations on special duty which in view of the large strengthening of establishment was unnecessary. He deprecated the increase in police expenditure especially of the C. I. D. in view of the improvement in the country. He advocated larger employment of Indians and pointed out that while 4,466 Europeans and Eurasians on Rs 500 and upward there were only 814 Hindus and Mahomed

capacity of the country and the outlay must be remunerative. He said,—We were to be guided not by the demands of outside financiers but by the interest of the people of the country. We require branch lines and feeder lines and increase in the capacities of arterial railways. Private enterprise on the rupee basis should have better terms. Many railway projects were of doubtful character and the people of the country should have opportunity of getting their opinions on these projects. The competition between the railways was causing greater expenditure. Rolling stock expenditure can be curtailed if it is remembered that the main lines belong to the State and the rolling stock must be common."

Mr. Maung Mye spoke of the needs of Burma and dwelt on the backwardness of education there which would grow very fast if they had a University of their own. The Government of India were giving lakhs to other provinces, and it was only right and proper that Burma should have her own University.

Nawab Sayed Mahommad referred to the enthusiasm and loyalty evoked by the Royal visit which marked an era in the annals of India. He dwelt on the congestion in railways and suggested that early steps should be taken to remove the congestion.

The Rajah of Dighapathia thanked the Finance Minister for curtailing excessive military expenditure and making more grants towards sanitation and education. He suggested the creation of a railway line from Dacca to Rajshahi. In conclusion he deplored the change of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi.

The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gates expressed gratitude for the grant of 20 lakhs to Burma for improvements of communications.

Sir J. Meston, on rising, was received with applause. He dealt briefly with the financial points raised in course of the debate. Referring to the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey's complaint on the score of assessment of factories in Bombay of income-tax, he said that the matter was somewhat technical. The suggestion that assessments in Bombay may be reduced to the level of those in Calcutta or elsewhere might meet with a different treatment to that of Sir V. D. Thackersey, for the Government might instead of levelling down Bombay might level up Calcutta to Bombay.

THE FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Guy then spoke. He said,—"The debate on the last day of the sessions savours rather of a survival of the past than of real business in the preformed days of the Council. It was practically the only occasion on which members of the Council could express their views on every subject and it is quite natural that the tendency to do so should remain. Mr. Gokhale takes advantage of 15 brief minutes at his disposal to embark on a discussion on such a trifle as a review of the whole basis of taxation. I will say frankly at once that I am not prepared to follow his example. I am not prepared in the few minutes at my disposal on the last day of the session and with the thermometer at about 100 to take up the gudgels either for or against a radical alteration in the basis of taxation. There is much to be said in favour of Mr. Gokhale's suggestion to refer the Indian expenditure to a Royal Commission, but there is I am afraid one grave objection which must be borne in mind to the adoption of that course. It is inconceivable that less than 5 years would elapse before the recommendations of such a Commission would be given effect to, and I much fear that every attempt to introduce improvement or to effect economies would be held up.

My Lord, I would ask your permission to dwell for a moment on the retirement from his present office of one who has been for over three anxious years invaluable colleague and my dearly loved friend. Sir James Meston's distinguished services are so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to allude to them. It is not I think, much to say that for the last three years Sir James has been the guide, philosopher and friend of the Government of India. He has been more; he has been a helpful, sympathetic and loyal friend to every member of this Council. His unswerving devotion to duty, his entire subordination of all self-interest to the good of India, his ready sacrifice of ease, leave and even health in the interests of the public service and his extraordinary capacity for carrying through the most difficult tasks without friction and with complete success, are so well known to every one of us that it is hardly necessary for me to dwell on them. Sir James Meston's services during the last three years of stress and anxiety have been conspicuous and successful and it is impossible for me to exagerrate the deep obligation under which I lie towards him. I hope I may be permitted to say that we have placed the finances of India in a sounder and stronger position than they have perhaps before occupied, but if any credit does attach to the conduct of public business by the Finance Department during the last three and-a-half years it should be attributed to Sir James Meston rather than to myself. I believe I shall be voicing the feeling of every one present if I say that we wish him health, prosperity and success in the high position, which on the recommendation of Lord Hardinge he has been called upon by his Sovereign to fill. I have been profoundly touched by the kind expressions which have been used to-day in regard to myself and I am deeply grateful. Death has robbed me of more than one friend in this Council and its coming reconstitution may lessen the number of those who have been my colleagues for three years, but by its composition what it may, the new Council cannot shew me greater kindness or more unvarying consideration that that which I have received from you for all which I tender you my warm and heartfelt thanks.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy closing the debate said :—"Following the example of some Hon'ble members I should like as head of the Government to associate myself with the views of those who have expressed appreciation of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson and Sir James Meston. I share the hope that Sir Guy Wilson will return invigorated by his stay abroad and restored to health so that he will be able to complete his full term of service. As regards Sir J. Meston, although it has been a great pleasure to me to appoint him to the high and important post honourable members can well understand I am sure what a loss he will be to me and the Government of India as Secretary in the Finance Department. I need not go into the question of his great but unassuming ability, but I am confident that his work and services will be to the great advantage of India in whatever position he is employed. There is only one point in other matters to which I would like to draw attention, and that is that although I am determined to permit no measure in connection with the Dacca University that might be interpreted as a measure of partition and although Mr. Basu has given expression to my own personal views we have not as yet to know the view of the new Governor of Bengal on questions of detail and still more of the Secretary of State. We have now come to the end of another year a year, of historic memory, but it is the financial features of the year which have the first claim upon our thoughts. In the budget I see a gratifying picture of India's economic strength. Famine came very near our doors in the autumn of last year, but its heavy hand has been withdrawn from all but a few afflicted tracts in Bombay. Plague still scourges a patient and much enduring people in parts of the country, but the measures for repelling it are steadily growing in knowledge and efficiency and what is worth even more in cordiality of co-operation between our officers and those whom they endeavour to help. And so we have reached another milestone and we pass onwards into the coming year under the hand of providence in confidence and hope. The Finance Member in opening his Budget reviewed the progress of the last three years. I also have been tempted by his example to indulge in a retrospect, but I have been looking a little farther back than he has done.

DEFENCE OF OUR FRONTIER.

I have been looking back to the days when our Indian revenues were clouded by two great shadows, the fall in exchange and the fear of invasion from our North-West Frontier. The era of our modern finance began about twelve years ago. It was an era of prosperity, high surpluses and reforming activity, but it was dominated by those two great evils. Our exchange troubles, it is true, passed away in 1909 and I trust that under skilful guidance they will not return. Their consequences however remained in the high taxation that had been imposed to meet them in the pinching of our administration and in the poverty of the provincial Governments. All this had to be put to rights. Moderation had to be restored to our taxes. Money had to be furnished for our more backward departments particularly for the improvement of the police. The finances of Local Governments to be placed on a sounder and more stable basis. To those objects the energies of my predecessors were bent and much of their surplus revenue were dedicated. Meanwhile a heavy toll was being taken on our revenues by the other incubus which I have mentioned. The defence of our frontier and the preparation of our army for war formed the second outstanding feature of the period that I am reviewing. Lord Kitchener matured his scheme for the reorganisation of our military strength and large sums of money were devoted to it for a series of years. Looking then at the position broadly we see how to great cycles of expenditure filled the rich years between the famine of 1899, and the crisis of 1907. The sequels of our currency troubles provided one; our military anxiety provided the other. The two overlapped and between them they swallowed up the fruits of our prosperity. The situation has now easirely changed. The dark shadows that lay over us have passed away. Our taxation has been lightened. the resources of Local Governments have been strengthened, exchange is stable and however much opinions may differ on points of detail I believe that the basis of our currency policy is secured in public confidence. So also with our military dispositions. The momentous change that the Russian Agreement brought into our relations with our great Asiatic neighbour removed the menace on our Frontier and the rapid growth of our Army expenditure has now been chcuked and curtailed. At first these improvements were obscured by the financial collapse of 1907 and our slow recovery from its affects. But with care and economy our finances are restored to health. The sky is clear so far as human eye can judge and we are ready for our next advance. On what lines shall we proceed; for what goal shall we strive? To that question my answer is clear and unhesitating. We have secured the defence of the country. We have removed our great handicap in international trade.

UPLIFTING THE MASSES.

It is not our duty to turn all our energies to the uplifting of our people. To that task we are giving freely in the budget which you have discussed to-day. Is it too much to hope that it will be the dominant policy of the coming years? The Finance Member told the Council of the hopes that rose in my mind when first I took charge of my high office. By those hopes I still abide and in them I am more than ever confirmed. It is only by the spread of knowledge and by the resolute struggle against avoidable disease and death that India can rise among the nations. It is with this ideal that I sincerely trust our finances will remain in touch. The path will not always be smooth; funds cannot always be available or enthusiasm always fervid, but we have made a beginning and we cannot now turn back. I will not say more on the subject of finance, but before this Council adjourns and its members return to their homes there are some other matters upon which I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to say a few words to the members of my Legislative Council.

When closing the Budget debate last year I dwelt on the approaching visit of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress and the deep interest that we were already taking to ensure the success of their visit. Since then Their Imperial Majesties have come. After a happy time full of mutual esteem and affection towards their Indian subjects they have returned to their English home I will not dwell here upon the splendid pageants of the Coronation Durbar or the cordial reception granted to Their Majesties in Bombay and Calcutta, but I will only say that the expression I used last year viz., a tidal wave of enthusiasm was a very inadequate description of the stream of loyal enthusiasm and respectful reverence which broke through every restraint and flooded the country and all classes of the population with joy and gladness at the presence of Their Majesties amongst them. It was only one proof of the undeniable fact that this vast Empire will yield to none in its loyalty and homage to the Throne. The past year may well be described as an 'annus mirabilis' and owing to the beneficent administrative changes announced by the King-Emperor at Delhi it will leave a lasting mark upon the history of India.

THE DURBAR BOONS.

We are confident that the beneficial results of Delhi changes will eventually exceed all expectations, will introduce an era of peace and contentment and will be to the advantage of better government and more efficient administration. In five days time the three new provinces will come into existence with complete full powers with the exception of the province of Behar and Orissa which will have to wait a few weeks in accordance with law for the creation of an Executive Council. All I wish to say to the three reconstituted provinces is "go forward and prosper and justify the policy and the Government of India by the maintenance of peace and order within your boundaries." The tranquility that happily prevails in Bengal as compared with the situation of the past few years and even of a year ago is already a striking and undeniable proof of the wisdom of the policy of the Government of India. As regards the transfer of the capital to Delhi we fully realise the heavy responsibility entailed in the creation of a new imperial city that shall be worthy of this Empire and which shall meet the requirements of a great capital with a careful but not too parsimonious supervision of the expenditure required to achieve a really satisfactory result. The creation of this new city is a matter in which I am taking and shall continue to take a very keen personal interest and I have been in correspondence with Lord Crew to send here as soon as possible the best sanitary engineer, townplanner, architect and landscape gardener that he can find to draw up plans for the new city. These will leave England in a few days time. When acceptable plans have been prepared the moment will arrive to call in an architect to provide suitable designs and estimates for the new Government buildings and these will require very careful selection and supervision. My own personal inclination is towards an Oriental style of architecture which should be in unison with local surroundings and with climatic conditions. I am well aware that criticisms have been levelled at the Government of India for having cited a fixed sum as the probable cost of the new capital and that certain people have mentioned ten to fourteen as more likely to be extended than the more modest sum of four millions named by the Government. I do not know upon what basis those estimates have been framed, but I can only regard them as exaggerated and fantastic. A little thought as to what land Government buildings, roads, drainage, water supply, etc., will at the outset be required for the new city would convince any unbiased person that the cost will approximate far more nearly to the Government estimate than to these exaggerated figures. For example when I was in Delhi a few days ago I saw what appeared to me a desirable site and made enquiry into the cost of acquiring a space of 30 square miles embracing this area. I found that it would cost roughly speaking 30 to 35 lakhs. Now irresponsible critics have probably not taken into account the cheapness of land at Delhi which after all is a well-renowned fact although most of the land in question is covered with rich and luxuriant growth. Lime bricks and splendid stones, the same as that used by the Moghul Emperors are to be found absolutely on the spot while the Mekrana marble quarries are only 200 miles distant on a direct line of railway. These facts naturally conduce to reserve expenditure but they again have been probably ignored by our amiable critics. Then again I know that the Government buildings and Civil station at Dacca cost under 70 lakhs. I know also that the estimated expenditure on a handsome scale for Government buildings and Civil station at Bankipore is under a crore. Are we wrong therefore in considering that we can do the same to new Delhi on a much more magnificent scale for six crores? Government have of course no intention of themselves building private residences, shops, business premises etc. On the other hand they hope to obtain good return for land sold to private individuals on reasonable terms for building houses. I therefore do not at all regret that the Government of India mentioned a fixed sum of 4 million sterling i. e., six crores as a probable cost of Delhi which amount I have good reason to believe will with proper care and supervision be in the end but little if at all exceeded by the time that the city is built. I hope that these facts may reassure the people in India and serve to correct irresponsible statements made by interested persons. We all know the adage that "Rome was not built in a day" and however hard we may work it will take some years before the new city can be completed. In the meantime we are making arrangements for the temporary accommodation of the Government of India at Delhi during next cold weather and for the meeting there of this Council. Although I fear that owing to the fortune of war in the approaching electoral campaign some familiar friends and faces may be absent when we meet next year at Delhi I trust that nobody of my Council will take too seriously to heart the grave forebodings of certain organs of the Press in which Delhi is described as being afflicted with the ten plagues of Egypt. I ask those who are timed to be stout of heart, to realise that in spite of these blood curdling stories the death rate of Delhi is no more than that of Lucknow and to remember that Delhi is one of the towns of Northern India where the increase of population has during the last 20 years been both steady and progressive. I should not like to turn your thoughts for a few minutes to external affairs in which the interests of a very large and influential section of the community are sentimentally though indirectly affected.

MOSLEM INTERESTS.

I do not wish to touch on the question of the war between Turkey and Italy beyond to express our profound regret that hostilities should be in progress between two countries so friendly disposed towards Great Britain and to add that I happen to know His Majesty's Government have in conjunction with other Powers already taken steps to mediate with a view to securing an honourable peace. When however it appeared that there was a likelihood of hostilities being extended by the Italian naval forces to Jeddah and Yamboo I immediately drew the attention of His Majesty's Government to the very serious anxiety that would be created by an attack upon the ports leading to the holy cities of Islam and by an interference with the pilgrim traffic to these ports. Representations were at once made to the Italian Government by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and satisfactory assurances were obtained. Having already mentioned the friendly disposition of Turkey towards Great Britain I should like to inform the members of my Council of a significant incident which occurred only a few days ago of which I only learnt yesterday. The King received on March 21st a special mission from the Sultan of Turkey consisting of the Turkish Ambassador, the Councillor and the two Secretaries of the Turkish Embassy and Reshid Bey, "Conseiller Legiste" of the Sublime Porte who presented to His Majesty an autograph letter from the Sultan and also the Order of the Hamedan al-Osman and the Order of the Imtiaz was conferred on the King as a fresh proof of the Sultan's desire to

STRENGTHEN THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

and cordial ties now existing between the two Empires and as a special mark of his Imperial Majesty's sincere friendship towards the King. The point is that the almost unprecedented distinction of the simultaneous conferment of these two orders by the Sultan on His Majesty the King Emperor is a striking act of confidence and good will which I am sure will be appreciated by the Mahomedans of India. In Persia the situation during the past two years has been as unsatisfactory as possible in so far as British and Indian interests are concerned. In the south of Persia anarchy resigns supreme, the Persian Government having neither power nor authority while order in the ports is maintained solely by the presence of the British East Indian Squadron. In the Persian Gulf British and Indian trade interests have suffered severe losses, many caravans having been robbed and the muleteers killed by tribesmen so that no caravans can now proceed in safety along the main trade routes. Within only the last few days 150 Indian troops have been despatched to the assistance of the Consulate and British and Indian lives and property from the threatened attack of 2,000 tribesmen. Six months ago owing to an attack made upon the British Consulate at Shiraz which I may add was very bravely repulsed by a small handful of Indian troops acting as Consular guards it was decided to strengthen the escorts at Bushire, Shiraz and Ispahan and four squadrons of the Central India Horse were sent to Persia for distribution between these towns and for the protection of British and Indian life and property. Shortly afterwards when the British Consul at Shiraz was proceeding with a caravan with specie belonging to the Imperial Bank of Persia escorted by half a squadron of the Central India Horse they were attacked by the men who were employed by the Persian Government as road guards and they lost a few men killed and wounded amongst the latter being the British Consul.

THE PERSIAN QUESTION.

The ordinary course under such circumstances would be to demand from the Persian Government the punishment of the offenders and reparation. Such a course under existing circumstances is not likely to produce much result and the only alternative course would be to take the law into one's own hands and to send a punitive expedition to act on such lines there as necessary. To this there would in my opinion be serious objections since it might involve us in a situation in Southern Persia from which it might be difficult to extricate ourselves and which might eventually lead to the partition of Persia. Such policy is entirely opposed to the views of the Government of India whose hope and desire are that the integrity and independence of Persia may remain unimpaired. In view however of the necessity of looking after our interests we propose with the approval of the Secretary of State to instruct our Resident at Bushire to open negotiations with the tribes for the punishment of those who led the attack upon our convoy and for the British and Indian caravans passing the main trade routes of the South. This explanation of our policy will, I trust, dispel the fears of those who have imagined that we had leanings towards the partition of Persia with Russia. We maintain acted with much patience under circumstances of grave provocation and our one hope is that we may yet see peace and order restored in Southern Persia in the near future. There are I know certain critics who declaim against the Anglo-Russian Agreement in connection with Persia and ask of what use it can be in view of the presence of Russian troops in Northern Persia. To those critics I would reply that the fundamental basis of the Anglo-Russian Agreement is the independence and integrity of Persia and so long as we are a signatory to that Agreement we are able to exercise a moral influence on our co-signatory where we could not use material pressure. Russian troops have not entered Teheran and within the last few weeks they have been withdrawn from Kasvin. It is my own conviction that were this Agreement not in force the partition of Persia would already be an accomplished fact. Nearer home and actually on our North-east borders we have had to send a small punitive expedition against some tribes of Abors who in the last spring murdered Mr. Williamson, an able young official and his party, under circumstances of great treachery. The remains of Mr. Williamson have been partly recovered and some of those implicated in his murder have been captured. Advantage was taken of the presence of the expedition to survey a considerable tract of the country which was absolutely unknown. The expedition having achieved its object is now returning home. Although the Government of India have been so fortunate as not to be engaged in any tribal war on the North-West Frontier during the past few years we have quite recently been nearly in conflict with the Mahsuds.

FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

This tribe has during the past year suffered terribly from famine and in order to give them employment and to save them from being driven by hunger to become a nuisance to their neighbours, we obtained authority from the Secretary of State to commence work on a proposed railway from Peza to Tonk. Upon this line 2,506 Mahsuds have for some time been employed. A certain section of the tribe that was hostile has tried to create trouble and has destroyed one of our roads. This caused some unrest on the Frontier necessitating the moving up of troops to meet all eventualities. Happily the Mahsuds employed on the railway realised the advantages of their situation and drove off their fellow tribesmen and repaired the road. I think we may congratulate ourselves that this small railway of which the construction will be profitable in the future has saved us from a tribal war on the Frontier.

Now turning to affairs nearer home and in particular to the work of my Legislative Council during the past session I think that I may say with some pride and satisfaction that the debates that have taken place have reached a higher standard of statesmanship and efficacy than has ever been previously attained. They have taken place with a self-restraint and a mutual courtesy and good fellowship that might well be a model to all legislative bodies. Many resolutions of various kinds were brought forward by non-official members and their views have been set forth with explicit clearness and much force. The fact that a large majority of these resolutions have been negatived by Government is no reason for regarding these discussions sterile or a waste of time. On the contrary I regard them as most beneficial since not only do they present an opportunity for the Government to hear the views of Hon'ble members from every part of the country and thereby to acquire much useful local information but they enable the Government to explain clearly their own views and to give publicity to their reasons for not acceding to them. Government must clearly be a moderating influence and restraining force advancing steadily on the path of reform and development with every care for the varied interests of the millions entrusted to their care. If all the resolutions that were proposed were accepted and became law to-morrow they would assuredly give place to others probably of a more advanced type and with progress at this rate India would soon be in the melting pot. Consequently, I see every advantage in the discussion that have taken place in this Council. They are in my opinion extremely educative and will, I am sure, bear fruit in due season. With these few words I wish you all happy return to your homes and I declare this session closed."

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"LANDMARKS IN FRENCH LITERATURE" by G. L. Strachey.—The number of Englishmen who read and appreciate French literature is very limited. This is partly due to our public school methods, and to the manner in which foreign languages are taught. The average school-boy acquires laboriously the merest bowing acquaintance with French, stopping far short of the mark of excellence which alone would enable him to read unaided, and to enjoy the rich and varied masterpieces of literature which France has produced. He learns by heart one or two of La Fontaine's fables, 'stews up,' a play of Moliere's for an examination, and perhaps commits to memory a page or so of Racine's stately lines; the most enthusiastic preceptor will scarcely be able to urge him further, or to bring him to the point of voluntary study and of genuine appreciation. His knowledge of prose is even slighter, novels are as carefully kept from him as if they were dangerous explosives, and many parents who present their sons with very indifferent translations of Victor Hugo and Dumas would experience a distinct shock of surprised dismay if they beheld their boys deep in the perusal of the originals of these works. It is not mere insular indifference which prevents British lovers of literature from realising how great is the number of writers of the first rank who have contributed to the lustre of France's fame. An incomplete knowledge of the language is such a formidable handicap, that only the real enthusiast perseveres; Burns at his most Scotch and Chaucer without foot-notes give us a very fair idea of the trials if the imperfect scholar who tries to find enjoyment in the pages of a French book. A recent work by G. L. Strachey will probably induce many new readers to attempt to master the language in which so much of what is best in the World's literature has been written. He writes with the obvious pleasure of one to whom his theme is very clear, and traces the growth and development of that orderly perfection of construction which is the guiding principle of French literary art. He gives us a series of clear and attractive little descriptions portraying the great writers and their masterpieces; nowhere does he degenerate into mere categorical enumeration, or into the dry inventory of the hand-book. Between the rough 'chansons de geste' and the requisite conceptions of Verlaine lies a wide range of literary experience. Mr. Strachey has the happy knack of showing how the mind can acquire its high ideal of art, its standard of merit, which aimed at nothing lower than perfection.

"NOTES FROM A DIARY," by the Right Hon. Sir Mountstewart E. Grant Duff (John Murray).—This diary has been re-printed after many years, in a popular edition, and should receive as hearty a welcome as when it first made its appearance. The author's desultory unelaborate style evokes that interest which is aroused by every genuine revelation of a man's character, tastes, and experiences. We feel at once that we are in the presence of a real and vivid personality whose delightful discursiveness is most attractive. The book is prefaced by a quotation from Renan which advocates that one should only write of pleasant things, consigning to silence and to oblivion all that is disagreeable and commonplace The author adheres consistently to this principle and conveys the impression of a busy and agreeable existence, brightened by contact with clever and witty people, and enriched by the diarist's own exceptional mental power, and his gift for intelligent observation. His reminiscences cover the eventful period between the years 1851 and 1872. He was in Russia during the troublous times of 1854, and made the acquaintance of General Todtleben, the defender of Sebastopol. He also records the announcement by Gladstone of the outbreak of Franco-Prussian hostilities, and soon after the commencement of the conflict, he travelled to France, where he narrowly escaped being torn to pieces by an infuriated mob who saw in every stranger the hated form of a Prussian spy. The author has nice taste in the matter of anecdotes and bon-mots, with which the pages of his diary are strewn, amongst others the following is deserving of recollection :—August 15. I note under this date a good saying of Madame de Peyronnet. She got one day into an omnibus which was rather full, and a priest who was in it made difficulties, to which she put an end by saying 'Ah. Monsieur le curé, in omnibus caritas."

"THE LION HUNTER OF SOUTH AFRICA" by Gordon Cumming (John Murray):—A reprint of Gordon Cumming's book of South African adventures has made its appearance in John Murray's well-known shilling library. We are glad to see that the old wood-cuts have been retained. Most modern books of sport are illustrated by means of photograph, a method which has its drawbacks as it does not admit of the pictorial rec rd of the more perilous episodes of a sportsman's career. Gordon Cumming's encounter with a lion gains in interest from the quaint picture which accompanies the text and there is a delightful drawing which shows him galloping in hot pursuit of a troop of fleeing cameleopards, an animal now known to us by the less consequential name of giraffe. This little volume is one of a series of standard works which is in every way a marvel of excellence and value. The binding and the print leave nothing to be desired, and the books selected are admirable specimens of the works of well-known authors. Impecunious lovers of belles-lettres need no longer forage amongst the soiled volumes in the second handbook-sellers' shops, in the hope of picking up some classic work at a low price. The enterprise of modern publishing firms has placed the best books, ancient and modern, within the reach of all.

"CREATIVE THOUGHT" by W. J. Colville (The New Thought Library).—We are at first inclined to believe that Mr. W. J. Colville cannot possibly intend us to take all his statements absolutely "au pied de la lettre," but as we progress through the pages of his astonishing book we recognize the fact that not only does the author take himself very seriously indeed, but he fully expects his readers to do likewise. He accomplished his first miracle of magnetic healing by the aid of two diamond rings which he borrowed from a fellow-lecturer. This successful experiment justified his faith in the healing potency of gems and proved to be the first of a long series of cures wrought in a similar manner. Mr. Colville finds himself able to make a friend of the East Wind, to enjoy the "beautiful up-and-down" motion of the waves, to remain cool when the thermometer registers a hundred and ten degrees, to overcome in fact all the maleficent forces of nature, and the insidious approach of disease. With natural and pardonable scepticism we read of these latter-day miracles, but Mr. Colville offers, like an obliging conjurer, to show us "how it is done." The first lesson in spite of its wealth of metaphor and poetic language arouses in us a slight feeling of bewilderment and we remain uncomforted by the conclusion arrived at by the teacher that "Evil is a question of undue proportion, it is not real, but is simply disorder." The chapter which teaches us how to govern our bodies, insists, as the other lessons do, upon our maintaining an attitude of utter incredulity towards the ills that beset us. It is, however, rather more helpful, inasmuch as it advocates a little wholesome neglect a "leaving to nature" as the basis of most cures. The author traces to a mental origin many of mankind's physical disabilities, he believes deafness to spring from obstinacy, he thinks that skin disease is the outward and visible sign of an evil temper, and that bunions are brought on by worry. If this theory, which is capable of almost unlimited development ever becomes an article of popular belief, we shall be as unwilling to admit to having toothache as to having committed forgery, dreading the deductions which might be made therefrom by the expert in mental therapeutics. Mr. Colville is a firm believer in man's control of his own destiny; seeing in each of us an arbiter of fate, he endeavours to point out to us the methods by which we may ultimately achieve perfection. Individual temperament, and the credulity or faith of each disciple can alone determine to what distance the author is likely to be followed upon his fantastic path, but there is in his book so much that is undeniably true and so much that carries conviction to our minds that we close the volume with the inevitable reflection "Perhaps there is something in his theories after all."

THE SOUTH POLE.

Story Told by Amundsen's Comrades.

WORK OF SECOND PARTY.

DETAILED narratives of the journey of Captain Amundsen and his companions to the South Pole appear in the Australian papers which reached us by yesterday's mail-boat. The following story is dated Hobart, March 11th :—

The embargo placed upon the Fram since her arrival in Hobart was removed yesterday afternoon, when Captain Amundsen invited the pressmen to visit the vessel and inspect her. The party, consisting of Captain Amundsen, Captain Nielsen (who is in command of the Fram), pressmen and photographers, went down by motor launch to the Fram, which was lying off Battery Point, and the visitors were made most welcome. The central objects of interest were the men and dogs who went to the South Pole, but there was much to be seen on board the vessel and the time proved all too short for the purpose.

The four men who accompanied Captain Amundsen to the Pole are thickly set, strongly-built Norwegians with a bronzed and healthy appearance. Their names are Bjaaland, Hansen, Hassel, and Wisting. Bjaaland has won many prizes in Norway by his skill in the use of the skis, or Norwegian snowshoes. On such the trip to the Pole was made, and he has to his credit leaps of well over 100 feet. Hansen, who accompanied Captain Amundsen on his voyage through the North-West Passage, is described by his leader as the best dog driver he has ever seen. Wisting is an expetty officer in the Norwegian Navy, and Hassel was formerly a Customs' house official in Norway.

"Better comrades than I had," said Captain Amundsen, one could not wish to have. To them, to the dogs, and to the skis our success was really due. The opinion of his followers appeared to be, however, that it was to Captain Amundsen himself, to his energy unbounded capacity for work, and, above all, to his organising capacity that the success of the journey must largely be credited.

FINE WEATHER AT THE POLE.

Hansen, speaking of his experiences, said :—"The cold experienced on the journey was really not very formidable. In the neighbourhood of the Pole itself the weather was fine most of the time, and I have known colder in Christiana. It is true we wore furs to start with, but we found them to warm for marching in, and went in our ordinary clothes. There was not much difficulty generally is getting warm, once we got moving. We could never have got through as far as food supplies went without the dogs. Dog-flesh as food is not of the worst, while as to the dogs themselves they seemed fond of each other as food. Some were fonder of their companions when dead than they had been when alive. Captain Amundsen is a wonderful man and to him our getting through without accident or mishap was due."

In answer to a question as to the permanence of the record left showing that they had reached the pole, Captain Amundsen said : "I think the tent and the flags ought to remain in position for a good while to come. If there is not something very much worse in the way of weather than we experienced there should be no danger of the tent being blown away, and it would be a long time, a couple of years at least, before it would be buried in the snow. I think there must be some mistake about the cablegram from London stating that Shackleton said that the plateau, we christened King Haakon Plateau is the same as that he named King Edward Plateau. I do not think that. He may have meant it was all part of the same elevated area, but Shackleton, when he reached his furthest south, was still going up, while we reached our greatest height at 10,750 feet in about the same latitude as that at which he had to turn back, and then began to descend again. The slightly sloping plateau on which the pole stands, and which we called King Haakon Plateau, is not the same as the plateau named by Shackleton.

Public attention has been mainly focussed on the doings of the southern party led by Amundsen himself, but it may be remembered that another party was working from the Fram Heim base in an easterly direction during last summer. This eastern party devoted itself to the exploration of the neighbouring portion of King Edward Land. The party was made up of Lieut. Prestrud, Captain Johansen, and Mr. F. Stubberd, with 14 dogs and two sledges. Captain Johansen has achieved fame in the Arctic circle. He was the companion of Nansen in his famous farthest north journey, when during the winter from the Fram over the ice towards the North Pole was made.

Lieut. Prestrud, who was in charge of the party, showed and explained his charts. The first showed the base camp and the country in the neighbourhood around the Bay of Whales, and the other, not yet completed the country explored eastward. Speaking of the Bay of Whales Lieut. Prestrud said. "It is very well named, for at one time I have seen dozens of whales in the bay. There is a break in the ice barrier here. As a rule the barrier presents an unbroken, cliff-like face, 150 feet high or so but here and there is a ledge rising about ten feet from the water, and then flat."

AMUNDSEN'S ROUTE.

Amundsen's chart showing his route to the Pole was naturally one of the things which attracted most attention—a per nanent record of the expedition's success in securing the coveted distinction of reaching the southern extremity of the earth. A thin red line a few inches long across the face of a sheet of paper represented the eight hundred miles over which the expedition made its way to the pole. Starting from the base camp of Fram Heim, or the Bay of Whales it runs straight southwards over the vast ice plains, lying behind the great ice barrier, following the parallel of 164 deg. west, until it reaches the foot of the great ascent leading up to the high land around the Pole. On the outer edge of this elevated region, on this side at least, runs a range of mountains rising in places to heights of above 15,000 feet. Here the red line bends to the eastward, indicating a place where the party climbed for four days up the Hjiberg Glacier, which offered them a fairly easy route through the mountains at a height of a little over 11,000 feet. Beyond the summit lies the pleasantly named Devil's Glacier, and beyond that the Devil's Dancing Room where the ice was hollow beneath and the passage of the party over its surface awoke strange subterranean echoes. Once beyond those troublous regions the red line runs almost due south again straight for the pole, about 100 miles from the Pole. The greatest height reached on the journey, 10,750 feet, is shown and beyond that there is a downward slope. Finally a dot on the paper shows the goal of the long voyage from the far north of Europe, and of so much toil and endeavour.

Captain Amundsen pointed out that the place were he ascended the mountain was about 150 miles to the eastward of Beardmore Glacier, up which Shackleton made his way. He continued:—"As you see, it would have been a roundabout route for me to have gone up Beardmore Glacier, and, besides, I think the place where I went up offered an easier ascent than the glacier would have done. We went up to an elevation of about 10,000 feet in four days, while as to crevasses there were some, but they were not dangerous. Once beyond that we had three days' rather bad travelling, and then a good one. At the Pole itself we exercised the greatest care, making our observations. We stopped when we got as nearly as we could ascertain, 89 deg. 55min., or five miles from the Pole, and took our reckoning. From there we went on to the Pole itself, where we individually took the most careful observations we could in order to make quite certain. The four of us went out to four points at about five miles, with the Pole as the centre, and took observations there, in addition to observations at the Pole itself."

WORK AT THE POLE ITSELF.

In illustration of his remarks Captain Amundsen produced a chart showing the immediate neighbourhood of the Pole. In the centre was represented the tent set up by the expedition, with the flag of the Norway and the royal pennant fluttering above it. All round the central point was the place where the halt was made before the party went on to the pole, and the points around it at which the observations were taken.

"And with what exactitude do you think," Captain Amundsen was asked, "the simple instruments you have with you would enable you to determine the position of the pole?"

"Well," replied the captain, "we could not determine as exactly, of course, as a man in an observatory, with all his instruments at hand could do it. At the same time we used all possible care, and I do not think there could be any material errors. If there was any error in the instrument that could be corrected and allowed for, and we have the series of separate observations as well. The flat on top was for all the world like a wharf. We were working for about a month, landing stores from the Fram and preparing our winter quarters, and it was wonderful the way Amundsen worked and showed us how to work."

PRESTRUD'S STORY.

Lieutenant Prestrud then went on to speak of his journey. "Taking Edward Land, we started from the base and went due south followed in the track of the southern party as far as 80deg. south, and then turned off at aright angle and went due east for 60 miles. When we got to the meridian of Cape Colleck we turned again, going to the north, this time toward the place where we expected, from Captain Scott's discoveries, to find land. For a long time, however, we sighted no trace of land. There was a uniformly level surface, about 150 feet above sea level, of the same height as the edge of the barrier. There were no crevasses, and we could make fine travelling with our skis and sledges on the smooth level surface. I acted a sforerunner, and had some splendid skiruns. After travelling 120 miles we came to a place where we expected to find the end of King Edward Land, but saw no trace of land. Going on however, in the same direction as far as 78deg. south we came to the edge of the Ross Sea, on November 24. The sea was then practically free from ice. There was no pack ice and the ship could easily have made its way through the scattered pieces of ice drift to where we came to the edge of the land and in 15 miles we climbed to a height of 1,000 feet. Thus we found the hut exactly where Scott had placed it. We went about 70 miles northeast over the plateau, and came to land at last, rooks free from snow, and about 1,500 feet in height. These heights we called the 'Scott's Nunatooks, as Scott was the first to see them. From the sea, away to the east, ran the low mountain range which Scott called the Alexandra Mountains, rising to about 1,200ft. Our exploration therefore confirmed the discoveries made by Scott from the seaward side and we saw Brisede Bay in the position laid down by Scott. We returned to our base camp straight across the plain behind the barrier and got home on Christmas Eve. On January 11 we saw the Fram coming into the bay. I can assure you I have seldom been more pleased to see anything than we were to sight this vessel. The bay was then free enough from ice to allow the Fram to come in, but then after the southern party got back bad weather came on, and she had to stand out, and we did not get away for Hobart till January 30."

An interesting instance of Amundsen's navigation is the arrangement for finding on the return journey the depots laid down on the way to the Pole. A line of snow cairns was built on each side of the depot at right angles to the route of march and each cairn bore a flag showing the position with regard to the depot. Thus, if by going off the track the depot was missed, and one of the cairns was sighted, one glance would show in which direction the depot lay.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Importation by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the Arabic journal entitled "Al-Balagne" published at Beyrout, Syria, is prohibited.

Mr. W. H. A. Thomson of Changmari Tea Estate, and Mr. A. D. Gordon of Williamson Estate, Magor, are appointed Members of the Indian Tea Cess Committee.

MAIDANIA.

Notwithstanding the counter-attraction at the Opera House and the military operations, a very large crowd gathered at Maidania on Saturday night and several very pretty and effective costumes were seen at the Skating Rink. The first prize for ladies was awarded to Miss Halliburn who wore a costume representing a calender while the gentleman's prize went to Mr. A. L. Morgan as Ali Baba. The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers were responsible for the music.

On Wednesday a special programme will be presented, the proceeds being devoted to the Indo-British Institute, and it is hoped that the many friends and patrons of the school will turn up to assist the cause. The children will give an entertainment in the Skating Rink at 6-30 and at 7-30 there will be dancing. At 9-30 there will be a Skating session, the ordinary dancing session having been altered from every Wednesday to Tuesday at the request of many ladies and gentlemen. The prices on Wednesday will be the same as usual, but it being a Bank Holiday the gates will be opened at 5-30 instead of 6-30.

A special innovation will be the holding of competitions on the Joy Wheel. A small charge will be made to those who wish to compete, the prizees being given to those who stay longest on the wheel.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total.....	20	20
Same date last year.....	44	38
Total mortality from all causes...		118
Same date last year.....		125

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGI

BY THE WAY.

SCULPTOR AND UMBRELLA.

A story from a Paris contemporary was recently published giving and account of a sculptor's adventure in the rain. He is noted for his humour and resourcefulness, and, as he could not get a conveyance by any means in consequence of the taxi strike, he claimed acquaintance with a well-dressed gentleman who was passing and installed himself under his umbrella. By this ruse he managed to get to his studio without being drenched, and prided himself, on the success of his impudence, until he discovered that the police stranger had relieved him of his scarf-pin, his watch, and his purse. There has been an interesting epilogue. Three days later a small package was left at the studio, bearing a type-written address. On opening the packet the sculptor found the articles which he had lost. A sheet of paper enclosed, also type-written bore the words "Au maitre! Son admirateur." The sculptor has asked the "Galois" to thank the gentleman cambrioleur, whose address is not known.

A DESIRABLE TEST.

It has been decided by the Motor Cycling Club to hold a motor cycle silencer trial on Saturday, April 27, at a venue as near London as possible. According to the "Motor Cycle," no restrictions are being made with regard to standard silencers being fitted, and any means may be adopted to silence the machines. The motor cycles will be tested in such a way that it will be useless for a competitor to fit any device to his machine which affects the efficiency of the engine. Cutouts in any form will not be permitted, and a jury of independent judges will be invited to arbitrate. This will be the first silencer trial which has been held by any private club, and every effort is being made to ensure a satisfactory test.

THIRTEEN.

Is thirteen an unlucky number? "No," says a Paris contemporary, commenting on the "Philadelphia Thirteen Club," "as far as America is concerned." Our contemporary shows that the history of the United States is closely bound up with the number thirteen. At the time of the Declaration of Independence the States numbered thirteen, and the flag in consequence bore that number of stars, together with as many stripes. The motto "E pluribus unum" contains thirteen letters. The emblems of the Republic are Liberty and an Eagle. The crown of Liberty has thirteen stars. The eagle holds a thunderbolt in one of its talons, and this has thirteen darts. In the other is an olive-branch of thirteen leaves. Thirteen is again represented on the shield, and there are thirteen feathers in each of the eagle's wings.

GERMAN TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Telephone lines in Germany are owned and operated by the German Government. The telephone service belongs to the Post-office, and the telephone lines are operated by the Imperial postal authorities, except in Bavaria and Wuremberg, which have maintained their separate postal service. The total number of subscribers in the German Empire including Bavaria and Wurtemberg, it is stated in the recent report, was 591,973 in 1905, and 1,040,849 in 1910. The number of conversations in 1905 was 1,207,446,753 and 1664,662,521 in 1910. It will be observed that the number of subscribers has increased more rapidly than the number of conversation.

MANSION HOUSE.

In earlier times it was the custom for the Mayor to hold his year of office in his own house, or in the Hall of the Crestaft, Guild, or Livery Company to which he belonged, and it was not until the end of the eighteenth century that an official residence was provided for the Lord Mayor. The Mansion House stands on the site of the stocks market, built for the sale of fish and flesh, in the reign of Edward I, the profits going to the upkeep of London Brigde. Formerly a pair of stocks stood on the site, hence the name. The building a writer in the "Selborne Magazine" points out, was erected in 1752 by George Dance, the City Surveyor. It is said to have cost £71,000. The principal room is the Egyptian Hall, so called because its original construction exactly corresponded with the Egyptian Hall, described by Vitruvius. It is decorated with statues by modern British artists, for which purpose £10,000 was voted in 1851, and several of which were purchased at the first Great Exhibition.

CABOT MEMORIAL.

A movement has been inaugurated in the Dominion with a view to the erection of a memorial tower at Halifax, N. S., to John Cabot, the famous navigator. It is understood that satisfactory progress has already been made in this connection. Cabot, who was a naturalised citizen of Bristol, sailed from the port on the voyage which, according to some authorities, resulted in the earliest discovery of the Continent of North America in the reign of Henry VII. The navigator, so Canadians are convinced, discovered the eastern extremity of Cape Breton, and in the King's name took possession of the country, which has remained British ever since.

ECONOMIES IN COAL.

A wad of newspapers, five or six damped and rolled tightly together and bound at each end with twist of wire will burn like logs. Chalk placed at the back of the fire in quantities almost equal to the coal, detracts nothing from warmth or cheerfulness, does not burn away and saves 25 per cent of coal. But much better and simpler than either of these devices, is an ordinary builder's brick broken into three pieces and dropped among the coal when the fire is laid The brick heats through and gives out sustained heat besides taking on the appearance of ordinary coal Newspapers rolled up tightly into a ball will light any ordinary coal without sticks Such are the suggestions made by a housewife in the "Glasgow Herald."

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

It was on March 5, 1862, that the "Scotia" then the second largest mercantile steamer in the world, was launched, the "Great Eastern" then holding the record. The dimension of the Scotia were Keel and fore-rake, 367ft; beam mouled, 47ft. 6in.; depth for tonnage, 31it gross tonnage 3,871; registered, 2,362. The Scotia was propelled by two side lever engines of the nominal power of 1,000 horses, with 100-inch cylinders and a 12-feet stroke of piston and had accommodation for 573 first-class passengers. The mean time of the journey (in a very heavy sea, according to the report of the vent), between the clock and Cumbrae Lights was 54 minutes, being equal to a speed of 15·316 knots or 17·643 miles. The maximam speed of the Scotia may therefore be said to have been 19 miles an hour under ordinary circumstances.

CHANGES ON BOTH SIDES.

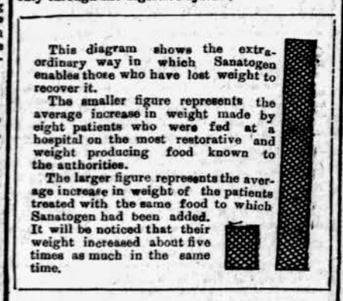
Lord Rosebery, the other surviving member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, no longer works with the Liberal Party, but ploughs his independent furrow. Yet when so much has changed it is notable that in Lord Morley and Lord Crewe we still have with us the two Ministers who were directly responsible for Irish affairs. The old tradition that the Irish Office was not only the grave of reputations, but killed those who went through its labours, is disproved by the fact that as distant the Lord Morley and Sir George Trevelyan both survive although they were at the Irish Office in the eighties; while on the other side Mr. Balfour carries us back to a period almost as distant. And mention of Mr. Balfour reminds one that the moving down of the ranks of the principal opponents of Home Rule has been just as complete. Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Mr. Balfour remains in any official connexion with the Opposition, and Mr. Henry Chaplin is the one member of the Cabinet of 1892 who is still playing an active part in the affairs of the Commons.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LOSS OF WEIGHT IN MALARIA.

How Doctors are working to Restore it.

The loss of body weight is one of the most noticeable of the direct consequences of Malaria. Obviously, therefore, it is one of those most distressing to the patient as well as to his friends, for it interferes in a marked manner with his appearance. From every point of view it is of the greatest importance that the weight which has been lost should be restored with the utmost rapidity. This is, necessarily, under ordinary conditions, a difficult thing to do, for the causes which have reduced the patient's digestive strength have likewise reduced his digestive powers, and weight can be acquired only through the digestive system.



This diagram shows the extraordinary way in which Sanatogen enables those who have lost weight to recover it.

The smaller figure represents the average increase in weight made by eight patients who were fed at a hospital on the most restorative and weight producing food known to the authorities.

The larger figure represents the average increase in weight of the patients treated with the same food to which Sanatogen had been added. It will be noticed that their weight increased about five times as much in the same time.

Happily, as every doctor knows, when the acute stage of the fever is over a ready means of restoring this weight is at his hand by the use of Sanatogen. It does not matter whether the sufferer is an adult or a child, the effect of Sanatogen in such conditions is invariably so rapid that it seems to act like a charm. This is due to its composition—the body-building part of pure cow's milk chemically combined with that salt of phosphorus which is found in the brain and nervous system. The use of Sanatogen tones and revitalises every organ of the body and, as it were, makes the feeble, flickering flame of life burn vigorously and strongly, so that the feeling of weakness which is so marked a characteristic of the sufferer from malaria rapidly vanishes. Sanatogen's power of increasing weight is strikingly shown in a case quoted by "The General Practitioner." "A woman 5 ft. 7 in. in height had dwindled to 7st. 11lbs. She was ordered two teaspoonfuls of Sanatogen thrice daily. At the end of a week she had gained 1 lb. 3 ozs., and at the end of three weeks she had increased 7 lbs. in weight."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN IN FIRST-CLASS ORCHESTRA.

Music has always been a feminine diversion, but it has only gradually become a feminine profession. The professional musician was in early times one who played whilst others ate, and this invidious office, with the scent of good sirloins under the aching nose of its holder, was, if we believe the chroniclers, held by a man. There was of course the lady who is generally seen on the covers of the illustrated editions of Omar Khayyam, and who sings a plaintive song while Omar lunches—Here with a Loaf of Bread beneath the Bough, A Flask of Wine, a Book of Verse—and Thou Beside me singing In the Wilderness—And Wilderness is Paradise enow.

STOLID PERFORMERS.

The appearance of an ordinary orchestra, until the magic of the baton transforms them, is singularly unlovely. The stolid look of the elderly, bald members, the length of whose devotion to the least remunerative of the muses may be told by the cut of their clawhammers, vies with the self-consciousness of the new recruits. There is nothing to mark them out from the ordinary City man, save the sudden look of ecstasy as the particular instrument they use to interpret vicarious emotions, comes into use. The even monotony of broad-toed boots, boiled shirts, and cropped heads is only sometimes broken by the presence of the lady harpist. There is something about the tawdry gilt frame of a harp which must at some time have suggested it to some conductor as being a foolish instrument for a grown man to play. And that is why a nervous-looking lady has been seen—even in first-class orchestras—drawing said and fitful sounds from its melancholy depths.

WOMAN FLAUTIST.

But the woman flautist and percussionist were unknown to first-class music until Dr. Ethel Smyth over a year ago decided to give her "Four Songs" with only female instrumentalists. She gave a well-known agent four days to find the women for her, and she told an interviewer at the time that he honestly believed there was no such thing. Dr. Smyth proved him wrong, and secured a flautist and percussionist for the difficult music whose playing was, to quote her conductor, "as good as the best man I have yet heard," Dr. Smyth further remarking: "When she has played my music she can play anything."

A MALE CONDUCTOR.

Since Dr. Smyth's venture, the Orchestra Femina has come into existence; but of this the conductor is a male, and consequently out of the picture—for the conductor is the mainstay of the orchestra and it will be impossible to realise what women can do until a full strength orchestra of women conducted by a woman has been heard in first-class music. The objections to a women's orchestra are mainly frivolous, though, and partly physiological. The latter is the suspicion that women will not be able to produce enough noise when working on the larger wind instruments. But to make a big noise you don't necessarily want great muscle but only nervous intensity, and given this, women can achieve loud sounds. One has only to hear the notes emitted by female vocalists and compare them with those emitted by even the biggest and fattest male. A contralto physique would experience no difficulty in playing the bass tuba.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time. HIGH WATER.	Depth on Sill. HIGH WATER.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time. LOW WATER.	Depth on Sill. LOW WATER.
	Mar.	h m	ft. in.	Mar.	h m	ft. in.
S	23	m 1 29	27 5	23	m 7 35	15 6
		2 24 a	27 5		7 54 a	19 2
S	24	m 2 5	26 8	24	m 8 12	25 10
		3 13 a	26 9		8 37 a	20 3
M	25	m 2 47	25 10	25	m 8 56	16 6
		4 14 a	26 0		9 48 a	21 4
TU	26	m 3 39	24 10	26	m 10 4	17 3
		5 39 a	25 6			
W	27	m 5 4	24 9	27	11 30 a	21 10
		7 10 a	25 9		m 11 41	17 11
TH	28	m 6 51	23 11	28	m 1 49	21 0
		8 32 a	26 7		1 17 a	17 11
F	29	m 8 26	24 0	29	m 2 52	19 8
		9 27 a	27 6		2 29 a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 23	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 41m	Sunset	6h 51m
,, 24	(Sunday)	,,	6h 40m	,,	6h 51m
,, 25	(Monday)	,,	6h 39m	,,	6h 51m
,, 26	(Tuesday)	,,	6h 39m	,,	6h 51m
,, 27	(Wednesday)	,,	6h 38m	,,	6h 51m
,, 28	(Thursday)	,,	6h 37m	,,	6h 52m
,, 29	(Friday)	,,	6h 36m	,,	6h 52m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, March 26th, 8h. 31·9m. a.m.; Full Moon, April 2nd, 3h. 34·6m. am.; Last Quarter, 9th, 8h, 53·8m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 5h. 10·2m. p. m.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A GREAT SURGEON.

General regret will be expressed at the announcement that Sir Frederick Treves has retired from the Army Medical Advisory Board, and from the Nursing Board of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. For eleven years Sir Frederick has given his country the benefit of his services, for he retired from active practice at the age of forty-eight, and at the present time he is on the right side of sixty. The Convalescent Home for Officers at Osborne, King Edward VII.'s Sanatorium at Midhurst, and the Radium Institute it is gratifying to know, will not be deprived of the eminent surgeon's experience and advice.

THE IDLE APPRENTICE.

According to Sir Frederick Treves at least one member of his family could not foresee his future greatness. This was an uncle, who, as an encouragement and a warning, presented his nephew with a set of Hogarth's cartoons of the "Idle and Industrious Apprentice." The dutiful nephew adorned his rooms with the pictures, and, according to his own account, all his sympathy went out to the Industrious Apprentice when he married his master's daughter.

BLACKBURN HONOURS.

Lord Morley of Blackburn is to receive the freedom of his native town by the unanimous vote of the Town Council, this being the town's recognition of the distinction achieved by him in literature and in the service of the State. The town in honouring her distinguished son at the same time confers an honour upon herself. In the present instance this honour is duplicated, for the Council has decided to confer the freedom upon Sir William Coddington, who as a Unionist represented the borough in Parliament for some sixteen years.

OXFORD UNION ELECTIONS.

In the Oxford Union elections which have recently been held it is satisfactory to learn that three offices out of the four have fallen to Unionists by large majorities, the fourth going to an American Rhodes scholar Mr. Bland, of Lincoln, who is to be congratulated on a personal success. Of course, these contests are not on political lines, but they are symptomatic of the Unionist revival in Oxford, which is smashing the Radicalism so lately in fashion at the senior University.

UNDERGRADUATE POLITICIANS.

It must be admitted that the bigwigs of the Unionist party have not of late years done their duty by the budding undergraduate politicians. The last time a Front Bencher went down was when the present Leader spoke at the Union on Tariff Reform in 1908. Since then two Cabinet Ministers and many other leading Radical politicians have from time to time spoken at Oxford. One hopes to see an alteration in this state of affairs now that the Unionist party have recovered their old spirit.

GOLD MEDALS.

A Leicester man by birth, Dr. William Henry Willcox, the senior analyst to the Home Office, who gave evidence recently at the Old Bailey, is medical tutor at St. Mary's Hospital. Coming up to London, he entered University College and the medical school where he now teaches. During his student career gold medals were more plentiful with him than are half-crowns with many a student. He is an examiner in the Royal College of Physicians in London and in the Universities of Manchester and Leeds. In addition to his multifarious other duties, Dr. Willcox has found time to do a lot of original writing on professional subjects.

M.B., B.S., OXON.

Another member of the teaching staff of St. Mary's, whose testimony was an important factor in the jury's synthesis of the North London mystery is Dr. B. H. Spilsbury. At St. Mary's Dr. Spilsbury is the pathologist and joint lecturer on that subject. Oxford is his alma mater, and his qualifications are M.B., and B. S., which he obtained about seven years ago.

HUMOURS OF THE LAW.

An announcement that the proprietor of the bath-house at Tokio, where began the fire which resulted in damage estimated at £3,000,000, has been fined £30, is one of the humours of the law, which is not confined to the land of the chrysanthemum. In this country a soldier who commits an offence may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment by the civil power. He completes his sentence, and when he returns to barracks he is dealt with for being absent from his regiment without leave.

DEGREES IN DIVINITY.

A statement made in the "Oxford Magazine," to the effect that the question is under consideration of widening the conditions under which degrees in Divinity are conferred, will be received with mixed feelings. At present only members of the Church of England are eligible; but now there are at all the great Universities representatives of every religious faith, and the proposal, if it become effective, will enable them to become Bachelors or Doctors in Divinity, as the case may be. Cambridge is also considering the question, and Durham made it known recently that she was waiting for a lead from the older Universities.

LAYMEN THEOLOGIANS.

It may not be generally known that degrees in Divinity are occasionally conferred upon the laity. Such, however, is the case. Mr. Andrew Lang some years ago received such an honour. Bismarck, we know, was "all marked" as a Divine. The Vice-Chancellor of St. Andrews, Sir James Donaldson, among his honorary distinctions, can count a doctor's degree in Divinity, in recognition of his patristic writings, and the lady Principal of the Hall for Women at Glasgow is a Bachelor in Divinity.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.

By the way, every one rejoiced in mail week to see Princess Victoria out driving again after her long period of seclusion in her rooms at Marlborough House. It is more than three weeks since the Princess was first attacked by influenza, which she rarely escapes in the winter; and it was only a day or two ago that the doctors allowed her to leave the house for the first time—and then only in a closed carriage. Of the other Royal victims to the scourge, Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll and Queen Alexandra are still obliged to keep the house. Like all the other Royal ladies, Princess Victoria is a clever knitter, and could while away the tedious hours of convalescence in this occupation. A friend of the Princess's once received from her a soft silky brown shawl, the texture of which puzzled the recipient extremely. It turned out to have been made from the clippings of Princess Victoria's favourite brown poodle, which she had kept until there was a sufficient quantity from which to manufacture a large shawl.

MARQUIS DE JAUCOURT.

The Marquis de Jaucourt, is the nephew of that well-known lady Mrs. Hartmann, to whom the late King lent White Lodge after the death of the Duke of Teck. Financial vicissitudes obliged Mrs. Hartmann to relinquish that delightful residence, which is now occupied by Lord and Lady Farquhar. M. de Jaucourt, who speaks English like an Englishman, spends a good deal of his time in this country, and is the moving spirit of a flourishing business in the North of England.

MR. HAROLD COX.

Mr. Harold Cox, as the new editor of the "Edinburgh Review," has a dulcet way, highly irritating to his opponents, of knocking the bottom out of plausible arguments. One recalls the Socialist orator who in the House, told of an out-of-work baker who could not buy shoes, and of an out-of-work shoemaker who could not buy bread, and inquired why the two should not supply food and shoes to each other. Mr. Cox retorted that the proposal under consideration was not that the shoemaker and the baker should supply one another with the deficient commodities, but that "both of them should be sent to plant trees which were not wanted on a Scotch moor where they would not grow."

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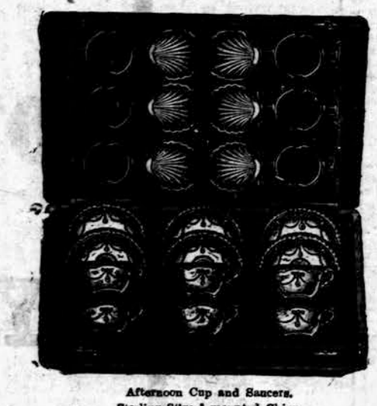
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